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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Washington Tackles the Debts

Roosevelt - MacDonald Agree

'Big Three' Lay Foundations

Germany Eases School Decree

South Attacks Boston Judge

Mounties Now Mount Flivvers

HEADS of the American and British Governments discuss war debts face to face for the first time and announce that "there is laid the basis of a clearer understanding." No final plan or settlement is under way, but several possible routes to settlement are explored. The statement of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister MacDonald declares that with the most friendly spirit progress is being made—a progress which it is believed conversations carried on in London and Washington will bring to a mutually satisfactory conclusion. Here is definite assurance from the two chief actors in the debts settlement drama that matters go forward toward a definite end—And this is definite cause for gratitude by the waiting world.

¶ Two important words in the official communiqué, "realities" and "obligations," furnish clues as to how the statemen's thoughts are moving. Mr. MacDonald has held that the "realities" have shown the transfer of huge sums in gold to be ruinous, while Mr. Roosevelt has upheld the American position that the debts are regular "obligations." Thus settlement of obligation for a sum not ruinous is seen as the probable eventuation. The President works for a similar debts understanding with M. Herriot. He would, of course, have to bring Congress to favor modification of the amounts. In the meantime the June 15 payments draw nearer—But Washington believes a moratorium on these will be arranged.

¶ At the White House dinner table the "Big Three" get together for the first time. Afterward, the President, the British Prime Minister and the former French Premier sit before a cozy fire in the White House library in a long, free interchange of views. It is probable that in this atmosphere of informality are laid the sure foundations of understanding and agreement upon which huge and entirely formal structures for world regulation will arise. Leaders of three nations, each trusted by the anxious millions of his own country, look informally and humanly into one another's eyes and believe they see some of the shackles dropping away from painful human progress—Because they, ambassadors of half of mankind's aspiring, trust one another.

¶ Germany amends its decree against overcrowding of universities and schools in order to admit more non-Aryans or Jews. The decree against Jews in state employ is also softened. Protestant churches show less resistance to the move to bring them into line with the Government's ideas. The German Evangelical Church Union acknowledges the necessity for a new unified constitution for German Protestantism. Herr Mueller of Königsberg, Evangelical pastor, is appointed by Chancellor Hitler to negotiate a new church administration—He sees fulfillment of a longing that has existed since the Reformation.

¶ The Disarmament Conference is assured by Ambassador Norman Davis the United States is unchanged. Under the Stimson doctrine it will share in international consultations whenever there is a threat to peace. He advocates stronger control for the permanent disarmament commission. Geneva awaits a big impetus from Washington. It believes the statesmen conferring there will relieve basic political difficulties which have held up actual progress for months—A signal from Britain, France and America together will put real motion into the wheels.

¶ Washington hears Representative Howard W. Smith, Democrat of Virginia, demand in the House the impeachment of Federal Judge James A. Lowell of Boston. Judge Lowell freed George Crawford, Negro, wanted in Virginia on two murder charges, on the ground that Negroes do not serve on juries in Virginia and that therefore any conviction would be reversed by the United States Supreme Court. Representative Martin Dies of Texas had already moved to have Lowell's judgeship abolished. Ancient misunderstandings are seen astir—A Northern judge is accused of rebuking in advance what a Southern state might do.

¶ Canada's famous Royal Mounted Police are taking to flivvers. With six provinces turning their police work over to the federal force, the range of the 2500 officers and men of the Mounties becomes such that their transportation calls for horsepower rather than horses. These picturesque redcoats now have 359 automobiles, 27 motorcycles, 13 trucks, 101 boats, 445 dogsleds, and only 256 head of prime saddle stock. Airplanes are being added. Presently old-time Mountie romance may be preserved only in the movies. Devastating changes may also come to a famous slogan: The Mounties always bring back their man—And a truckload of the evidence against him!

Hitler Rise Put Luther in Spotlight

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

NEW GERMAN AMBASSADOR LEAVES WHITE HOUSE

Left to Right—DR. RUDOLPH LEITNER, German Counselor; GEN. FREDERICK VON BOETTICHER; DR. HANS LUTHER, German Ambassador; RICHARD SOUTHGATE of the Department of State; DR. JOHANN LOHMANN, Secretary of German Embassy.

New Ambassador Of Germany Wins Hearty Response

Dr. Hans Luther Greeted Warmly—Knows World Finance Thoroughly

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 26—Dr. Hans Luther, recently arrived Ambassador from the German Reich to the United States, owes his new post to the violent overturn in German politics which placed Herr Adolf Hitler in command.

The new German Government wanted some one nearer the political Right than is Dr. Luther for the important post of president of the Reichsbank. Not only had Dr. Luther been a mainstay of the second Reich from the very beginning of the Weimar Constitution, but he also had been Chancellor during the Locarno period when the Government pursued the now discarded policy of peace and coöperation with France.

In addition, the Hitler régime realized the need for an Ambassador in Washington during the present period of international economic conversations preparatory to the world conference, who understood international finance thoroughly, who would have the confidence and friendship of other diplomats, and who could express the seriousness of Germany's economic plight.

The two needs solved each other for Herr Hitler. Dr. Luther was persuaded from his post at the Reichsbank to make way for Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, equally experienced financier, whose tendencies toward the extremer forms of nationalism were more tasteful to the Hitlerites.

The mere fact that the new régime bothered to find a post for a stanch defender of the Weimar Constitution and pillar of the second Reich is in itself a powerful tribute to Dr. Luther's strength in his home country. Although he could not constitutionally be removed from the Reichsbank before the expiration of his term, such constitutional limitations had not bothered the brown shirts in other cases.

The new German Ambassador stepped immediately into a position of esteem and friendship, not only among other foreign diplomats, but also among American officialdom by his eager, genial and cordial manner. Dr. Luther is short and heavy set with full ruddy face and twinkling eyes. He is obviously more interested in the complex financial affairs of the world, in friendships and in pleasant living than in plots, pink teas or monocles.

Byrd Resigns as Head Of Economy League

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 26—Rear-Admiral Richard E. Byrd, national chairman of the National Economy League, has resigned because of the "imperative" need of turning his attention to his personal affairs.

In a letter to the national executive committee of the league, which Admiral Byrd presented in person at a meeting of the group yesterday, he paid high tribute to members of the group, and urged them to consolidate their gains in preparation for "inevitable counter attacks."

"Also, new concrete objectives should be mapped out," he continued. "Our general objectives are just as sound today as when they were formulated last July. State and local spending is still too high. The pruning of these governmental costs is not a job for the broadax. Only careful investigation and study can point the way. That is one of the things the league can assist in doing. The power to tax is the power to destroy. The people must reassume this power and restore a Government that is for the benefit of all the people. By giving fully of your time and energy you have, I believe, created a movement that will take its place on the pages of history."

British Wheat Crop Booms Under Quota

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

BRITISH wheat production has gone up this season in consequence of the guaranteeing by the Government, under what is known as the "quota" system, of a minimum price to the farmer.

The increase in wheat acreage in England and Wales amounts to 17 per cent since the quota came into force, and in Scotland in the same period 18,000 acres have been added to the wheat area.

Articles Impeaching Judge Lowell Are Adopted by House

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—The House today adopted a resolution from Representative Howard W. Smith (D.) of Virginia calling for an investigation by the House Judiciary Committee into impeachment charges against Federal Judge James A. Lowell of Boston, who released George Crawford, Negro, wanted in Virginia in connection with murder.

Arising to a question of constitutional privilege and on his own responsibility, Mr. Smith took the House floor and placed seven articles of impeachment against the federal jurist for releasing Crawford, whose extradition from Massachusetts had been officially ordered by Gov. Joseph B. Ely.

In his articles of impeachment, Mr. Smith charged Judge Lowell had abused his powers, misconducted himself, "did knowingly and willfully violate his oath to support the Constitution," and had violated Article 4 of the Constitution.

After the impeachment of a judge, which constitutes merely the bringing of formal charges against him in the House, the charges are referred to the House Judiciary Committee for study. After this committee passes upon them, they either are dismissed or it brings a resolution to the floor which if adopted by the House results in a final trial in the Senate.

Gov. Pollard to Appeal

RICHMOND, Va., April 26 (AP)—Gov. John G. Pollard, asserting he was astounded by the decision but deprecated abuse of the jurist, today said he would ask the attorney-general to participate in an appeal from the decision of Federal Judge James A. Lowell, of Boston, in the George Crawford case.

Mrs. Ross Named Director of Mint

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt today nominated Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, former Governor of Wyoming, to be Director of the Mint.

The President also sent to the Senate the nomination of Mr. Laurence A. Steinkardt of New York to be Minister to Sweden.

He named Mr. Charles Wyzanski Jr., of Massachusetts to be solicitor of the Labor Department.

It also developed today that Mr. Charles E. Addams of Arizona, who has been slated for president of the Civil Service Commission, probably will be shifted to some other post in the Administration.

Carolina Colleges to Join

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Two of South Carolina's best known institutions of higher learning, Greenville Woman's College and Furman University, will consolidate their interests after this scholastic year, Dr. W. H. Provence, president of the woman's college, has announced. Both schools are operated under the auspices of the Baptist Church, and are located in this city.

Milton Pay Cuts Are Ruled Illegal In District Court

Judge Finds Town Must First Prove Finances Are Imperiled

QUINCY, Mass., April 26 (AP)—Judge Albert E. Avery of the Quincy district court, today ruled that a municipality must prove that its financial condition is imperiled before it can reduce the wages of its civil service employees.

Judge Avery's decision was one which was awaited by thousands of policemen and firemen in Massachusetts as it was a test case conducted by Mr. George A. McLaughlin of Boston, general counsel for the Massachusetts Police Association.

In his findings Judge Avery reversed the decision of town officials of Milton who reduced the pay of the town's firemen and policemen 12½ per cent last Dec. 15. In it he said, "A false or uncalled for economy should not be permitted to affect the morale of such classified public servants as members of the police department or members of the fire department nor should any action be taken which might unnecessarily affect the efficiency of the departments."

The pay of the Milton policemen was cut by the board of selectmen and the pay of the firemen by the selectmen and the fire chief, who is not under civil service. The firemen and policemen protested and at a public hearing Mr. McLaughlin attempted to show that the town's financial condition was excellent despite the statement of the selectmen that the reduction of salaries was imperative. Many of Mr. McLaughlin's questions were stricken out by the selectmen and he was refused access to the town's books.

Mr. McLaughlin's questions regarding finances were asked, because under civil service laws the wages of employees under their provisions may be reduced only when the municipalities employing them are in financial difficulties or in danger of them.

Judge Avery's decision said he reversed the decision of the selectmen on the policemen "because it appears to the court that the final action of the board of selectmen after the public hearing was not justified" and on the firemen because the decision "was made without proper cause."

'Oil Lobby' Inquiry Under Way in Texas

AUSTIN, Texas, April 26 (AP)—Turbulent affairs of the big east Texas oil field, "bad boy" of the oil industry and most productive petroleum area in the United States, took the attention today of a committee composed of members of both houses in the Texas Legislature, bent on investigating activities of an alleged "oil lobby."

While this committee called witnesses to testify concerning a fight at a hotel in which a legislator and a prominent oil man were injured, seven purchasing companies in the field had posted prices of 10 cents a barrel for east Texas crude oil, and many independent oil landowners of the area were considering closing their wells voluntarily, to protect their investment in oil now in storage.

The legislative committee began work immediately after the lawmakers learned yesterday that Representative Gordon Burns of Huntsville was injured in a fight in a hotel corridor with Mr. Charles F. Roeser, president of the Texas Oil & Gas Conservation Association.

Buenos Aires Builds Subway

BUENO AIRES, Arg., April 26 (By U. P.)—Excavation on a new subway system for Buenos Aires was started April 24 with ceremonies attended by President Justo and the Spanish Ambassador. The Chadopyf Company of Spain received the concession for the new underground network.

America to Back Move for Strict Control of Arms

Davis Urges Strengthening Powers of Geneva Permanent Board

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, April 26—In the first important declaration made before the Disarmament Conference by the spokesman of the Roosevelt Administration, Mr. Norman H. Davis, chief of the American delegation, this afternoon reaffirmed the Stimson doctrine that the United States should share in international consultations in case of a threat to peace. He also advocated strengthening of the powers of supervision and control to be vested in a permanent disarmament commission.

"It is both the policy and practice of the United States," declared Mr. Davis, "to confer where questions affecting peace are concerned. The Government at Washington, he said, had this question under serious consideration, and at a later date would be prepared to indicate to the conference the exact method by which America could best associate itself in such consultations. The degree of American participation, he indicated, would be proportionate to the measure of actual disarmament attained by the nations.

In order to make surprise attacks impossible, said Mr. Davis, two things are necessary: first, abandonment of weapons which facilitate aggression; second, establishment of effective continuous supervision." It may well be found advisable," he asserted, "to reinforce those measures of supervision and control already envisaged." Never before has a United States Government laid such stress on supervision.

The American delegation has taken the position that it would be well, before attempting to finish the section of the convention dealing with security to proceed with the clauses providing for actual disarmament, and especially naval questions such as duration of the London naval treaty. Mr. Arthur Henderson, president of the conference, intends to keep the conference working long hours until the draft convention is completed.

Russian and British Industries Affected By Embargo Action

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 26—The British building and mining industry and Russian industrialization would face serious dislocation in event of the continuance of the English-Russian embargoes effective today, as the result of the imprisonment of two British engineers at Moscow.

The British embargo is watertight. Not a single license to import Russian goods has yet been granted by the Board of Trade in accordance with the terms of the "enabling act" under which the embargo proclamation was issued last Wednesday. And it is intimated that the issue of such licenses will be restricted to the lowest possible scale. The embargo remains in force for an initial period of three months unless freedom is given to the two Metropolitan-Vickers Company engineers, L. C. Thornton and W. H. MacDonald, who were convicted of economic espionage and sabotage.

The two largest items affected by the embargo are oil and timber. "We are carrying on as usual," was the cryptic reply of the Russian Oil Products Company to a Monitor inquiry. The company is one of the biggest distributors of petrol in the British market. It can easily obtain supplies from America. Indeed, it is stated on good authority that it has been doing this on a considerable scale in the past few months when no embargo existed.

Timber, however, is in a different class. Britain imported close on £5,000,000 worth from Russia last year. Contracts have already been entered to buy similar quantities at somewhat lower values in the current year. And now that the ice is melting in Russian rivers and seas the importing season is about to begin.

World Parley Policy Drafted By Roosevelt and MacDonald; Basis Laid for War Debt Action

Obligations of War Ally Scanned Directly by Heads of Nations

Studies to Continue By Fiscal Experts

Discussions Begun With Herriot to Find Way Out of Default

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 26—For the first time since the thorny problem of the war debts was hatched out of the World War, it has been discussed by the heads of the British and American governments directly, in an atmosphere of friendship and frankness and the "basis of a clearer understanding laid."

Heretofore this problem has been wrangled over either through the intermediary of argumentative and formal notes, or by committees which were each fighting for the utmost nationalist conceptions. Now two men of broad sympathetic understandings have taken the problem up rationally. While they attempted to reach no agreement or plan of settlement, they have opened up the subject for future accord.

This was the great though intangible achievement worked out last night and announced by President Roosevelt and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. After the conclusion of their talks, they stated:

"During the day the Prime Minister and the President have discussed the problems of the debt of the British Government to the United States Goverment. Both have faced the realities and the obligations and both believe that as a result there is laid the basis of a clearer understanding of the situation affecting the two nations.

Exploration of Routes

"It would be wholly misleading to intimate that any plan of settlement is under way. It is the simple truth that thus far only preliminary explorations of many different routes have been commenced.

"The point to be emphasized is that with the most friendly spirit progress is being made. After the Prime Minister's departure these conversations can well continue in London and Washington."

The frank statement that no plan is being drafted may be accepted at its face value, and indeed serves to arouse more confidence in the solid basis on which the Roosevelt-MacDonald talks are proceeding than any amount of hyperbole.

There are two important words in the communiqué about debts: they are "realities" and "obligations." One typifies the British point of view, the other the American. Great Britain contends, through Mr. MacDonald, that the "realities" have shown the international transfer of huge sums of gold, without any equivalent and continuing return, and without possibility of making the payment in goods, to be a manifestly ruinous system. The United States, in return, urges that the "obligations" are that they (European debtors) "hired the money" and the American taxpayer should not be left to pay for the war expenses he advanced to his allies. It is, therefore, the problem of statesmanship to balance realities off against obligations, and arrive at a middle position.

Talks With Herriot Begun

While the bold approach to the war debts question—originally ruled from the Washington agenda—was taking place, similarly satisfactory progress was being made by President Roosevelt with M. Herriot and between the American and French experts. Mr. Roosevelt hopes to reach the same comprehending position on the debts issue with the French representative as he has with the Brit-

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Goals of Achievement For World Conference

THE declaration of understanding between President Roosevelt and Mr. MacDonald covers these points:

Increase in price levels.
Abandonment of trade nationalism.
Modification of restrictions.
Expansion of credit.
Programs of public works.
Stabilization of exchange.
World monetary standard.
Greater use of silver.

Glass Questions Policy of Voiding Payment in Gold

U. S., He Says, Has Moral Obligation in Gold Clause in Bonds

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 26—Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, former Secretary of the Treasury and the choice of Mr. Roosevelt for that position in his Cabinet, made it evident on the floor of the Senate today that he opposed the "gold content" section of the pending Thomas inflation measure.

As debate was resumed, Senator Tom Connally (D.) of Texas began a detailed explanation of the Administration measures which brought immediate attacks from Senator David A. Reed (R.) of Pennsylvania.

When Senator Connally reached the clause which would grant the President authority to reduce the gold content of the dollar to a limit of 50 per cent, he aroused the first interjection of Senator Glass in the present debate.

Senator Glass agreed with Senator Connally that, under normal conditions, the right of a purchaser of a gold government bond to redeem his purchase in gold was not exercised. Accordingly, he declared, the real basis for the value of the bond is "good faith."

"Does the Senator not think," he asked, "that the proposal to reduce the gold content is a moral transaction? I was amazed and distressed to have the Senator rather doubtful on this point."

Senator Connally replied that the point at issue raised "grave constitutional doubts," and he insisted that the Administration under certain circumstances would be justified in exercising such authority if it were available.

Casts Light on Debate

Senator Glass's statement caused deep interest, as it indicated that the remaining fight will concentrate on the gold section. This section narrowly passed the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, only emerging through a tie vote of 10 to 10, in which Senator Glass, Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D.) of Florida, chairman of the committee, and Senator William G. McAdoo (D.) of California, another former Secretary of the Treasury, all voted against the bill.

Opening his defense today, Senator Connally said the bill paved the way for carefully controlled inflation. Discussing the gold backing of the new currency, he drew from Senator Reed an admission that the Government could issue $4,000,000,000 more currency and still retain the 40 per cent gold backing required by law and practice. Senator Reed argued, however, that Congress should stick to "sound" currency and not open the way for free coinage of silver and for devaluing the gold dollar.

"The Senator opposes devaluing the gold dollar," Senator Connally retorted, "yet he approved the President's gold embargo which depreciated the American dollar by eight cents on the world exchange. Why then does he object to a domestic reduction?"

Senator Reed replied that it was not the embargo which forced the dollar down in international ex-

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British Premier Leaves Washington, Pleased at Results Attained

Ground Cleared For Conference Harvest

Each Country Is Left Free but Unity of Purpose Clearly Established

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 26—"Unity of purpose and method," was the key phrase with which President Roosevelt and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald summarized their White House talks as the British Prime Minister today started on the first leg of his homeward journey.

"The fullest possible measure of common understanding before the conference meets" was another key phrase epitomizing the proposition for the World Economic Conference which has taken place. More tangibly, a joint statement of the President and the Premier went down through the list of outstanding obstacles to world recovery and sketched the sort of mutual approach which has been beaten on the anvil of warm and intimate talk.

These results included:

Recognition as primary and fundamental an increase in the general level of commodity prices.

Removal of Restrictions

Need for simultaneous action in the economic and monetary field to bring about this price rise—meaning an increase in the available money and a removal of restrictions which force prices down.

Reorientation of commercial policies—meaning a departure from commercial nationalism.

Moderation of the network of trade restrictions, such as excessive tariffs, quotas, exchange restrictions.

Expansion of world credit by concerted action on the part of central banks. Governmental programs of capital expenditure—public works—to stimulate business recovery.

Stabilization of world exchanges.

Reestablishment of a world monetary standard which will work without depressing prices and producing disastrous mistakes of the past.

Improvement of the status of silver.

Tangible and Intangible Results

These are the tangible points in connection with business recovery which were discussed in Washington and upon which a unity of purpose and method was evolved.

But less tangibly, Mr. MacDonald told the assembled correspondents with his own glowing sincerity and moving words, he had come to Washington with heavy burdens, and here he had laid them down. In their place he bore from the United States memory of "that most genial man who is your President," and the friendliness "representative of the spirit of the American people."

The Prime Minister assured his hearers that the two or three days of friendly and pleasant conversations he has enjoyed here have been fruitful in a way he had hardly imagined possible when he came. However, he reiterated that he left no commitments and bore none away. "I leave your President as free as when I found him, and I go home to my colleagues as free as the day I left them."

He had learned more clearly than before of the difficulties of the American Government and nation, and hoped he left behind a more vivid picture of the great troubles and difficulties facing Great Britain.

"We understood one another before, at a little distance," he said. "Now we understand elbow to elbow You know how much difference that makes. The highest diplomacy, the most accurate and searching diplomacy, always takes into account the value of personal and human understanding on both sides."

Gone Beyond Bargaining

Warming to a description in living words of his task here, Mr. MacDonald said: "It's come to this: We have got above and beyond mere market haggling and bargaining. We're not going to coöperate in finding solutions for the world's difficulties if we are mere bargainers. We won't say: 'I'll give you six pence in silver if you'll give me six coppers.' Bah! That's not the way to work, to live, to aspire, and to achieve together. We've got a real human understanding. Our bargain and exchange is to make us both more efficient in removing the burdens oppressing the world at this moment.

"We are convinced, not only of our hope of agreement, but of our determination to agree because it is our moral duty. Imagine what would happen if America and Great Britain cannot imagine a means of marching side by side. No alliances, mind you. No entanglements. You're not to be drawn into the main stream of Europe. You're to remain where you are. But no man can live to himself alone. We learn that the only strong man is he who reaches out his hand to another in distress. That's my main idea."

Then in a gracious good-by, Mr. MacDonald said that whenever opportunity came to "go into your woods (a reference to the Rapidan) with Mr. Hoover or to sail on your

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Japanese Quit Manchu Buffer Zone; New Government Believed at an End

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, April 26—With bewildering abruptness the Japanese evacuated a large portion of the Lwan River region on Tuesday and Wednesday, accompanied by the pro-Manchoukuo Chinese armies.

Japanese news agencies stated that the withdrawal accorded with preconceived plans and will be carried out to the Great Wall. The Lwantung provisional government, which was established in the buffer zone after the Japanese occupation, apparently has been dissolved and the Chinese armies are slowly advancing unopposed toward Peitaiho and Chinwangtao.

Japanese military authorities stated that they had completed their defenses along the Great Wall, and that the buffer zone was no longer necessary. The Chinese frankly are unable to comprehend the apparent complete change in Japanese policy, but it is believed that the aggression has halted, at least temporarily, affording an opportunity to reorganize the northern armies.

Tokyo Seeks to Discredit Manchu Trade Statement

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, April 26—Interviews with Mr. Tokuzo Komai, Japanese member of the Manchoukuo Privy Council, in which he states that Manchoukuo intends to end the policy of open door and equal opportunity, and to favor the nations recognizing the new state should not be taken seriously. The fact is that Mr. Komai's opinions about Manchoukuo policy are now of very little importance and decisions in regard to the open door will be made in Tokyo, not in Hsinking.

Telegrams here state that Mr. Komai's views are receiving considerable prominence in the New York newspapers, but a study of his history recently will show that such prominence is undeserved. Mr. Komai has long been known as a Japanese adventurer who was active in China's politics. In that capacity he played a considerable part in events leading up to the formation of Manchoukuo. Once the new state was recognized by Japan, however, Mr. Komai and adventurers of his kind were no longer useful and Mr. Komai was shelved to the unimportant post as privy councilor which may account for his truculent utterances. Best opinion here is that Japan will never tolerate any formal renunciation of the open door policy in Manchoukuo, although that theory is now being modified in practice.

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Things Present

The editorial, "France and Economic Disarmament," shows another aspect of the many-sided economic problem which the nations are now attacking in concert.

Some valuable cooking hints from London will be found on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

The telescopes made and used by Galileo are pictured on the Home Forum page.

Another Guess-O-Jig on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page and a collection of the best cartoons of the week.

Saturday's Monitor will celebrate Boys' Week with an appropriate article.

Elasticity Urged In Requirements For R. F. C. Loans

Amendment to Act Advocated by Five Cents Savings Bank Head

That the Reconstruction Finance Corporation act be amended by striking out the phrase that loans be made on full and adequate security and by substituting a more elastic phrase, designed to meet adequately the existing situation, was recommended by Mr. Wilmot R. Evans, president of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, in an address yesterday. He spoke before the twentieth anniversary and annual meeting of the New England Building Officials Conference at the Hotel Kenmore.

Discussing "Mortgages and the Future," Mr. Evans said he believed every person having a mortgage on his home at the time of the passage of the amendment should be allowed to apply either directly or through his bank to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and that the Corporation should be authorized to take on assignment his mortgage and to hold it as a semi-permanent investment until times have improved.

The bank executive stated that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is limited by the language of the act which requires "a full and adequate security," for mortgages. It furthermore, he said, cannot loan to closed banks where many of these home mortgages are being foreclosed. Neither can they take by assignment mortgages from existing banks. Therefore, the speaker declared, all that can be done is for the going banks to borrow on their existing mortgages for a period not exceeding two years.

Dr. David J. Price, engineer in charge, Chemical Engineering Division, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, United States Department of Agriculture, described industrial plant building construction in relation to dust explosion prevention and control. He said that there are 28,000 industrial plants in the United States that are subject to the hazard of dust explosions.

Dr. Price said that in the period from 1921 to 1931 the average loss from dust explosions gradually decreased from approximately $520,000 to about $28,000, a net average reduction of approximately $500,000. This, he continued, has been due in a large degree to the coöperation the Department of Agriculture has enjoyed with all the industries, organizations and agencies engaged in explosion and fire prevention work.

Mickey Mouse Had Egyptian Likeness, Professor Declares

Evidence that the capricious counterparts of Mickey Mouse and Felix the Cat cakewalked their way across the enduring slabs of the deft stone carvers of ancient Egypt, enlivened Prof. Jean Capart's archæological discourse at the Museum of Fine Arts yesterday.

The professor held that the Egyptian craftsmen devoted themselves to more than funeary art, that they were as absorbed in caricature, personal glorification, in paradox and human foibles. Apparently, the ancient craftsman poked fun at his neighbor, at the animals and at the priests. The professor indicated he even surpassed the modern liberal who glories in the freedom of the press, by poking fun at the king with stone and chisel.

Professor Capart is curator of the Royal Museum in Brussels, and although he has experienced the serious, analytical pursuit of the scholarly archæologist, he has uncovered much evidence of the "Humor in Egyptian Art," as the title of his lecture suggests.

Among other records which he cited was that of workmen awaiting their turn at the barber, needing only a much outdated periodical in the hands of the waiting "next" to bring the whole subject a few thousand years up to date.

Goldsmiths Roost Snug in Coop Atop the Larz Anderson Bridge

Perky Cottage Needs Only Ruffled White Curtains for Summer Retreat

Office-bound motorists on Larz Anderson Bridge sat up with astonishment this morning to find a trim little house perched atop one of the ornate posts at the Stadium end of the Charles River span which links Boston and Cambridge. Public curiosity covered a range of rumination as long as the lines of traffic which criss-crossed this busy Larz Anderson-Soldiers Field Parkway intersection all day.

It probably seemed to many that all the little cottage needed was a coat of white paint, green blinds and a "for sale" sign, with an array of ruffled white muslin festooning the windows to complete the picture for the women folks. To the fellow with a secret longing for a South Sea Island tree-top abode with a grape vine ladder for a doormat, the bungalow atop the rugged ramparts of Larz Anderson Bridge contained no end of possibilities.

The location was enough to send the imagination of most any real estate man soaring. Even a stickler for landscaping had to admit that this mushroom real estate development had about everything in the way of water, lawns and trees; not to mention the bracing air that goes with good elevation.

The Metropolitan District Commission explains that this house has been erected for goldsmiths who are regilding the elaborate metal ornamentation of the Larz Anderson portals. The men are laying gold leaf—$300 worth of it! The house shields the workers from wind and weather. It has windows on three sides and a door on the other. A shiny padlock at the entrance attests the fact that the yellow metal is precious stuff—on or off the gold standard!

According to Mr. Benjamin R. Davis, director of park engineering, this is the first "house cleaning" the bridge has had in the 20 years since it was erected.

Do They Fly Up?

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THIS STANDARD GETS GOLD

Insignia on Larz Anderson Bridge Get Coat of Gold Leaf.

The score or so ornaments surmounting the lamp posts already have been regilded. Their spiked domes, gleaming in two files along the arch, bear a strong resemblance to the helmets of an emperor's light guards. In fact, during the World War, ultra-patriotic citizens even sniffed a sinister influence in the imperialistically grand headdress of these unsuspecting lamp posts.

But had such persons scrutinized the details of the bridge more closely they would have found words of reassurance in the bronze inscription beneath the scrollwork of the portals. This is the message taken from the last chapter in the Book of Revelations:

". . . and on either side of the river, was there the tree of life, which bare twelve manner of fruits, and yielded her fruit every month: and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations."

Maine Drys Organize To Force Beer Stein Out by Referendum

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 26 (AP)—Prohibition forces of this State drove forward today in an attempt to block legalization of beer—which would take place on June 30 under measures passed by the Legislature a little less than a month ago.

A "central board of strategy" of the prohibition forces is mailing petitions for a referendum on the Weatherbee Bill to legalize beer of an alcoholic content yet to be determined and to permit transportation of all liquors when not intended for sale. In the background was a 12-word phrase in another bill setting up a beer license and control board, which many persons, including a high state official—avowedly in favor of the beer measure, interpreted as legalizing the brew.

In the section of that bill which refers to the powers of the board over manufacture, sale and transportation of malt beverages, appear the words: "The manufacture, sale and transportation of which is hereby permitted and authorized."

The executive session of the "dry" leaders here yesterday resulted also in a decision to form a new organization with a political framework to combat repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. It would concentrate on electing dry delegates to the constitutional convention on the repeal question scheduled for December.

Year-Round Work For Better Homes Is Gaining Ground

Reports Show Many Accomplishments Resulting From Activities

Not all great work is spectacular as evidenced by the accomplishments of the Massachusetts Better Homes Committee. While action during the annual Better Homes Week, which this year ends on April 30, are somewhat spectacular, the most effective work is done during the year without fuss or ballyhoo.

In unpretentious quarters at 87 Beacon Street the committee acts as an information center where home owners, apartment dwellers and even roomers may come for answers to their problems from home financing to redecorating the parlor. Mrs. James J. Storrow, chairman of the committee, finances the entire work of the organization, even paying the salaries of the five staff members.

Perhaps one of the most effective activities is the Home Institute. Its purpose "is to teach those desiring to improve the appearance of their homes the fundamental principle underlying interior and exterior decorating; to make clear the business procedure necessary to acquire home ownership; to create confidence in æsthetic judgment which will make possible the correct selection of household objects, and to stimulate the expression of beauty in the home."

To this end, during the 1932-33 season, Mr. Donald Smith Feeley, art director of the committee, conducted a series of 22 lectures on interior decorating. Those who attended the lectures were given opportunity to help in decorating the model apartments shown this year.

Mrs. T. Grafton Abbott of the Judge Baker Foundation delivered a course of 12 lectures on family relationships, in which she traced the development of the family, discussed modern family problems and made proposals for future improvement of family life.

These courses are to be resumed during the 1933-34 season, which will open in October. At that time a course in home ownership also will be conducted by bankers and architects, informing prospective home owners as to the amount of savings they should have before considering home ownership, as well as answering other kindred problems.

In addition to the institute, the Massachusetts committee has formed an advisory committee of influential men and women interested in housing, including architects, bankers, welfare workers and educators. Persons with problems of various kinds are referred to members of this advisory committee, who do all possible to help each individual.

The Better Homes Week program was continued today with a luncheon at the East India House, in Salem, at which Mr. William Stanley Parker, president, National Architects Small House Service Bureau, Mrs. Abbott, and Miss Mary E. Driscoll, assistant chairman of the organization, spoke.

Other afternoon meetings are being held in the Mozart School, Roslindale, and Norfolk House, Roxbury. Evening meetings are scheduled in Charlestown and at the Roger Walcott School, Dorchester.

Roosevelt Club Plans House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., April 26—The Franklin D. Roosevelt Home Club, organized when President Roosevelt became Governor of New York four years ago, is planning to erect its own clubhouse and will dedicate the building to Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Joseph Plain is chairman of the newly appointed building committee. The membership of the Home Club is rapidly increasing and is now almost 1000.

Summer Visitors Put $500,000,000 In New England Purse

The recreational business brings New England an annual income of $500,000,000, Col. William A. Barron, hotel executive of Crawford Notch, N. H., declared at an All-New England Recreation Day Meeting of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler in Boston yesterday.

Colonel Barron, who is chairman of the recreational development committee of the New England council, said that this amount is spent by 3,000,000 visitors who come to the East from other parts of the country and the world.

The speaker reported that property used for recreation purposes is assessed for taxation purposes at $550,000,000.

"Every dollar brought into New England and spent here by a recreational visitor," Colonel Barron continued, "is exactly as valuable to us as a dollar received for our manufactured products, or for our farm products. It is especially valuable to Boston and to New England, because it is received at a time when industrial income has a tendency to fall off."

Gov. Joseph B. Ely spoke on the recreational advantages of New England, and said that now, with so much inflation talk going on, is a very good time to think about recreation.

Mr. Robert Huse, director of advertising and publicity, New England Council, described the all New England recreational advertising and publicity campaign, which has been conducted by the council.

State publicity bureau representatives from all the New England states were present.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Events Tonight

Village Players of Newton: Performance of "Heritage," Unitarian Parish House, 8:15, through Friday.

Chestnut Hill Players: Presentation of "The Skeleton in the Closet," Peabody Playhouse, 357 Charles Street, 8:15.

B. U. Sargent School of Physical Education: Banquet in honor of Dr. Daniel L. Marsh by students and staff at Lennox Hall, 1595 Massachusets Avenue, 7.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Soirée Française, 7:30.

Berlitz School: Spanish evening, "España y su cultura," 140 Newbury Street, 7. Open to public.

Young People's Republican Club of Essex County: Meeting, Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, speaker, Women's Republican Club, Lynn, 8.

Bull Terrier Club of New England: Meeting, University Club, 40 Trinity Place, 8.

Military Intelligence Association: Dinner and meeting, University Club, 6:15.

Harvard University: Talk, "From the Log of a Flying Photographer," by Lieut. A. F. Philips, Institute of Geographical Exploration, 8.

New England Women's Hotel Relief Association: Supper dance, Hotel Statler, evening.

Advertising Club of Boston: Forum meeting and style show, Hotel Statler, 8.

Better Homes Week: Programs as follows: Charlestown unit town supper, illustrated talk, 7:30; Dorchester unit speaking program on school work, Roger Wolcott School, 431 Norfolk Street, Dorchester, 8.

Brighton Men's Club: Meeting, illustrated talk, "The Call of the Far North," by Mr. Arthur H. Merritt, Brighton Congregational Church, 8.

Theaters

Majestic—"Blossom Time," 8:30.

Metropolitan—"Cavalcade," 10:30 a. m., 1:40, 4:20, 7:05, 10 p. m.

Shubert—"Of Thee I Sing," 8:15.

Hollis—"Riders to the Sea," and "The Playboy of the Western World," 8:15.

Loew's State—"Secrets," 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:55 p. m.

Loew's Orpheum—"Oliver Twist," 9:15, a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50 p. m.

Colonial—"Pigeons and People," 8:30.

Pine Arts—"Boys in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

The Dance

Du Buron Studio, 1126 Boylston Street—Public recital by Edouard du Buron, assisted by some of his pupils, April 24-29, 8:15.

Events Tomorrow

Better Homes Week: Programs as follows: Roslindale Unit, Mozart School, Beech Street, 1:45; South End Unit, Municipal Building, Shawmut Avenue and West Brookline Street, 2:30; East Boston Unit, Central Square Center, East Boston, 2 to 5:30; Fellows Athenæum Branch Library, 446 Millmont Street, Roxbury, 2:30; South Boston Unit, 73 A Street, South Boston, 3. Also Model Apartment inspection day and evening.

New England Hotel Exposition: Meetings and Exhibits, Hotel Statler, day and evening, through April 28.

National Executive Housekeepers' Association: Assembly and tea, Hotel Statler, afternoon.

Public Utility Engineers: Meeting and luncheon, Hotel Statler, noon.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: American Paintings, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Pottery Workshop Group: Exhibition, 6 Byron Street, all day.

Children's Museum of Boston: Exhibition of arts and crafts, through May 15. Science and Dramatic Club meetings, 3, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Massachusetts Memorial Hospital Aid Association: Meeting, University Club, 2.

Jordan Marsh Company: Exhibition of English silver and plate, daily talks, Fashion Center, 9 to 5, through Saturday.

Women's Republican Club: Talk, "Looking Forward," by Mr. Judson Hannigan, 46 Beacon Street, 11.

Boston University: Open house classes, school of education, 29 Exeter Street, through Saturday.

China dog show, benefit Associate Nursery School, Louis Joseph Galleries, daily through Saturday.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): International tea, Russian program, 3.

Sale of handicraft articles by architects, 19 Bromfield Street, 9 a. m. to 5. p. m.

MacDowell Club: Annual luncheon and meeting, Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, 1.

Lucy Wheelock Alumnæ Association, Inc., Reception to senior class, entertainment, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 3.

Theaters

Metropolitan—"Cavalcade," 10:30 a. m., 1:40, 4:20, 7:05, 10 p. m.

Loew's State—"Secrets," 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:55 p. m.

Loew's Orpheum—"Oliver Twist," 9:15, a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50 p. m.

Fine Arts—"Boys in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art; Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; Modern Woodcuts, Modern Illustrated Books.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic art. Also special exhibition of reproductions of German Gothic and Renaissance drawings. Through April 30.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Arts and Crafts of New England, including paper making, Paul Revere pottery, leather, weaving, pewter, brass, copper, china, glass and wood whittling. This exhibition was assembled by coöperation of the Society of Arts and Crafts of Boston. Through May 15.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—Forty-four etchings of Oriental life by Dorsey Potter Tyson. Through May.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Pastels by Pamelia S. Adams and sculptures by Anna Coleman Ladd. Through April 29.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by Luigi Lucioni. Water colors by C. Crosby Allen. Through April 29.

Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street—Group exhibit by Sharman, Pepper, Burn, Perkins, Guthrie, Margarett, Sargent and Thurn. Through May 3.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—Pastels by Aline Kilham and water colors by Elizabeth R. Withington. Through May 2.

Schervée Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Exhibition of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeannette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederic W. Gardiner.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court). The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2, closed on national holidays.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Rembrandt etchings; recent gifts, purchases and loans, including drawings from the Loeser Collection and Japanese color prints from the Duel Collection; eighteenth century American pictures, silver and furniture. Special Exhibition of water colors by Modern American artists. Through April.

Brittany Coffee Shop, 222 Newbury Street—Water colors by Polly Nordell. Through May 10.

The Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Sculpture by Bashka Paeff, April 24-May 6.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—First exhibition of paintings by Irene M. Higgins. Through May 6.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and cooler tonight; Thursday fair; moderate north or northwest winds; minimum temperature tonight near 38.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and colder with light to heavy frosts tonight; Thursday fair.

Maine: Cloudy and cooler with rain or snow in north and east portion tonight; Thursday fair.

New Hampshire: Fair tonight and Thursday; cooler in south portion tonight.

Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; little change in temperature; freezing temperature tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds, possibly strong at times over extreme south portion tonight, and partly overcast weather tonight and Thursday; probably rain over north portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	50	60	Montreal	32	46
Bismarck	24	52	Nantucket	48	66
Boston	50	70	New Orleans	70	86
Buffalo	30	44	New York	44	62
Calgary	38	66	Norfolk, Va.	58	72
Charleston	64	78	North Platte	46	62
Chicago	38	42	Philadelphia	50	70
Cincinnati	38	68	Phoenix, Ariz.	54	78
Denver	44	64	Pittsburgh	36	64
Eastport, Me.	44	54	Portland, Me.	45	68
Hatteras	64	70	Raleigh	62	70
Honolulu, T.H.	..	78	St. Louis	50	72
7 p.m. April 25	72	..	St. Paul	32	52
Helena, Mont.	44	70	Salt Lake City	50	68
Huron, S. D.	30	54	San Francisco	48	54
Jacksonville	66	80	Santa Fe, N.M.	38	60
Kansas City	48	68	Seattle	46	58
Key West	76	82	Tampa	70	80
Los Angeles	50	60	Washington	48	70
Memphis	56	74	Wichita, Kan.	54	74
Miami, Fla.	68	86	Williston, N.D.	34	54

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 26.
B—Maximum April 25.

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State-Wide Land Economic Survey, Topic of Hearing

House Group to Consider Measure Which Senate Has Passed

Armed with a sample topographical map of the Cape Cod district, advocates of a state-wide land economic survey to benefit State and industry are planning a final skirmish for legislative sanction at a hearing in the State House tomorrow.

The bills providing for these surveys have passed the Senate, said Mr. Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association, who is a chief proponent of the legislation, and the hearing tomorrow will be held before the House Ways and Means Committee.

The sample topographical map, which the proponents will use in their arguments, has just been issued. It was prepared under the direction of the Department of Public Works which worked in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey, under an act passed in 1932. As a result of the work accomplished, the department advocates the state-wide project.

The map was prepared through funds raised from private sources by Mr. Reynolds, members of the land economic survey and the emergency planning and research bureau. The sums raised in this manner were matched by the Federal Government, bringing the total to $5040.

According to Mr. Reynolds, the state-wide topographical resurvey will cost approximately $800,000, half of which will be paid by the United States Geological Survey. The other half will be met by private contribution and state appropriation. The work would be done over a period of about 10 years.

Mr. Reynolds said that such a survey would employ many of the technically trained Massachusetts engineers who now are unemployed and who have not benefited from past relief appropriations. Its value would be tremendous, he said, for it would aid in highway improvement, water supply, water power, forestry and agricultural development.

Because of the savings it would provide for the various state departments, the survey is an investment rather than an expenditure, Mr. Reynolds said. The present survey, he explained, made 40 to 50 years ago, more than paid for itself. This, however, is out of date and inaccurate in many sectors of the State.

For instance, he added, it is estimated that the public works department spends from $25,000 to $50,000 a year for running preliminary lines for new highways. With the topographical maps, which would contain the necessary data, this work would be unnecessary. In a short time, such savings would more than pay for the cost of the survey.

These maps would be on a scale of two inches to the mile, showing every 10-foot contour. The appropriation sought this year is $25,000.

The work on the land economic survey, which is distinct from the topographical project, would be carried on by a special department which the bill proposes to have established in the Massachusetts State College. The cost is estimated at $3000 to $5000 a year.

Mr. Reynolds pointed out that Massachusetts never has had an economic geological survey which would show how to use the various latent resources which the State possesses. Also, he said, little is known concerning the underground streams in the State, which, if known, would be of great value in determining future sites of industries.

Brown Students Sign Pledge Against Arms

The movement started by the 700 students at Brown University who signed a pledge not to bear arms unless the country is invaded, has been joined by 65 colleges throughout the United States, it is claimed by Mr. Maxwell G. Hobberman, head of the movement at Brown.

Mr. Hobberman denies that there are any "Red" connections in this peace movement. The action of the students, which brought about a Rhode Island legislative investigation, is claimed to be one of the opening moves in a "war" to end war. The intercollegiate campaign for militant pacifism is patterned on the recent action taken by students of Oxford University, who pledged themselves not to take up arms for King and country for any reason.

Railway Schedules Changed for Needs Of Daylight Saving

Many changes in train schedules are announced by the Boston & Maine Railroad, the New York, New Haven & Hartford and Boston & Albany railroads to conform with daylight saving time, which goes into effect next Sunday at 2:01 a. m. Most all of the new schedules show an advancement of one hour in order to adjust the service to the convenience of the public.

The Flying Yankee, crack Boston & Maine express, will arrive in Boston at 8 p. m. from Portland (D. S. T.) instead of 8:30 as in former summer schedules. The Minute Man will leave the North Station at 3:45 p. m. (D. S. T.) for Chicago and the West. The new B. & M. time-tables also show elimination of a few, poorly patronized and noncompensatory local trains with, in most cases, substitute service being furnished by rescheduling other trains on the same route.

Important changes on the Boston & Albany include the Twentieth Century Limited, which will leave at 12:45 p. m. instead of at 1:30 p. m., arriving in Chicago at 8 a. m. the next day, 15 minutes faster than the previous schedule. This train will also carry through sleepers to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

Although the New Haven is making many changes in local schedules, the express trains will not be greatly affected. The Federal Express, leaving New York at 1:10 a. m. daily for Boston, will leave at 1:05 a. m., but will not change its hour to conform to daylight saving time. The New Englander, leaving New York at 2:10 a. m. for Boston daily, will arrive at 7:55 a. m instead of 7:50.

Boy Scout Leaders To Open Conference

The Annual Regional Meeting of the Boy Scouts of America will be held at the Hotel Somerset, Boston, tomorrow. A council presidents' dinner will be held tonight and local leaders and representatives to the National Council will have an opportunity to discuss their problems.

The activities of the regional meeting have been consolidated into the space of one day in order to allow a reduction of expenses for those attending.

At the banquet which will close the meeting several addresses have been arranged. It is expected that Dr Amos O. Squire, Sing Sing prison physician, will draw some interesting conclusions based on his experience in New York's oldest prison. Mr. Marshall Field 3d and Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, are also to address the meeting.

Quiet Follows Arrests Of Peabody Strikers

PEABODY, Mass., April 26 (AP)—Comparative quiet prevailed in the leather strike area today after a demonstration last night, which Mr. Edward F. Pierce, police chief, called the worst in the five weeks of labor trouble which has agitated this district.

Twenty-five strikers made a futile attempt to halt a bus bearing Boston workers to a local tannery this morning but were repulsed by police, who made one arrest. The cases of four strikers arrested in last night's disturbance and threatened by Mr. Pierce with swift prosecution were put over a week when they were arraigned in district court.

'Many an Ode Has Been Written—'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

New York Celebrates 369th Anniversary of Birth of Playwright.

Exercises were held at Shakespeare statue on the Mall in Central Park under the auspices of the National Shakespeare Federation. The photo shows, left to right, Mr. Douglas Wood, who read an Ode to Shakespeare written by Mr. Percy MacKaye, and Mr. Percival Vivian, who presided, placing a wreath on the statue.

McKnight Convicted Upon Several Counts; Sentence on Friday

Edwin T. McKnight, president of the closed Medford Trust Comuany, has been convicted of larceny and bribery by a Middlesex Superior Court jury. Sentence will be imposed Friday.

McKnight was found guilty of stealing $16,000; conspiracy to bribe Medford city officials, and of illegal receipt of fees. The convicted banker was found not guilty on the charge of conspiring to bribe a city official of Somerville.

After less than five hours of deliberation, the jury announced its verdict finding McKnight guilty on three counts of larceny from Frankini Brothers, Inc., building contractors. The amounts were $5000, $3000 and $8000. The jury also found him guilty on three counts of bribery and of receiving fees in transactions of the Medford Trust Company while serving as an officer in that intsitution.

Mr. Antonio Frankini, head of the contracting firm, testified to payment of money to McKnight upon which the charges of larceny were laid. Mr. Frankini said that he had discussed a building project with McKnight and that the banker had told him he could help in the awarding of the contract but that it would cost a lot of money. The witness said that in paying $16,000 to McKnight he did not intend that the money should be used illegally. Mr. Frederic A. Crafts, assistant district attorney of Middlesex County, prosecuted the case.

City Work Overmanned, Research Bureau States

A five-day week for Boston employees without the addition of any workers is an admission that the city departments have been overmanned, according to a statement issued yesterday by the Municipal Research Bureau. A shorter week should be attended by compensation readjusted to the number of hours worked, the bureau asserted.

In answer, Mayor James M. Curley of Boston retorted with quotations from the circular sent to the department heads in reference to salary cuts. The parts he quoted direct heads of department, with certain exceptions, to adopt a five-day week. Indicating that the five-day week is to be effective with cuts in salaries, the Mayor invited the bureau to make further study of the measure.

Mrs. Evans Receives Ford Forum Medal

Mrs. Elizabeth Glendower Evans received the Ford Hall Forum gold medal for rendering "preëminent service to mankind" at the annual banquet last night. Mr. George W. Coleman, Ford Hall chairman, read the citation and Gov. Joseph B. Ely made the presentation. For many years Mrs. Evans has been known for her work for various "unprivileged groups" and "needy causes."

Governor Ely, in congratulating the Forum on its 25 years' record, said that, although some consider many of the ideas discussed in it to be in advance of the times, he thought it was lagging now. "Now," he said, "many conservative elements of our industrial life are advocating measures that, even three months ago, would have been thought radical." Mr. Robert Feckner, director of the new emergency conservation work and a member of the Ford Hall Folks, also spoke briefly.

A dramatic presentation of the present condition of the "Forgotten Man" was portrayed by Rabbi Edward L. Israel of Baltimore. Prof. Felix Frankfurter of Harvard Law School and several other "consultants" served in recommending corrective measures for economic difficulties.

Ely Sales-Tax Plan Opposed at Hearing As Trade Deterrent

Opposition to a proposed sales tax on commodities developed at the final hearing held on Governor Ely's tax recommendations yesterday before the Legislative Committee on Taxation. Several Chambers of Commerce throughout the State were placed on record as opposed to such legislation on the grounds that it would retard business recovery.

Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, was one of those who believed that a sales tax would hit hardest the man who can least afford to be taxed further. He was in favor of doubling the levies now placed on incomes.

A sales tax will alienate from the State the business it now possesses, was the contention of Mr. P. O. O'Connell, representing the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. A tax of 1 per cent, he said, would work out to an equivalent, in some cases, of a tax of 50 per cent.

Meanwhile, the House Ways and Means Committee had before it a proposal to investigate the charges of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company. There are several petitions for rate reductions now before the Public Utilities Commission.

Former Senator Joseph J. Mulhern said here was sufficient evidence that the charges were unjust. Mr. Charles S. Pierce, president of the company, opposed the investigation. He pointed out that the company was continually losing business and showed a net loss in revenue of $2,598,000 for 1932.

The Joint Committee on Rules reported favorably on a bill to place before the people the question of permitting the pari-mutuel system of betting at licensed horse races. The question would appear on the next state ballot.

An adverse committee report was accepted by the House on a resolve for an investigation of the administration of the city of Boston and the Finance Commission.

A bill to license wrestling was rejected in the Senate.

Harvard to Broaden Architecture Course

Changes are planned in the curriculum of the Harvard School of Architecture to increase graduates' opportunities for professional employment by offering a broader and more advanced course for future architects. Revision of courses on design and construction and addition of four new courses were announced this morning.

Inspection trips to construction jobs will be increased in number by the revision of the course of construction given by Prof. C. W. Killam. The course in design has been revised to group together the æsthetic design, the construction and the function of building for the treatment of special problems, a field in which Harvard has twice won the French Government medal.

Drys of New York Prepare Campaign Of No Compromise

Immediate Aim Is to Elect Dry Members of State Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 26—With tactics for their fight against state ratification of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment definitely shaped, associated drys of New York State wound up their convention here last night. The dispatch with which conference affairs were handled obviated the second day session today provided for by meeting call.

Adopting a long-range policy, destined to carry beyond the immediate repeal campaign, the drys served militant notice that there will be no compromising in the anti-alcohol crusade. Their statement of aims declares for the setting up of machinery to elect dry legislators if not full state election.

Five reasons are cited against repeal in the major resolution which emerged from protracted debate. These reasons follow:

"1. We oppose the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment because this amendment, notwithstanding the recognized difficulties in enforcement, has proved to be the best means yet devised for the suppression of the traffic in alcoholic beverages.

"2. Repeal means the legalization of the traffic in beverage alcohol with its admitted evil effects upon the physical and social life of the individual and the political and economic life of the state. The liquor traffic is and had ever been a constant law-breaker and will never willingly submit to regulation or control. Alcohol is in its inherent nature a dangerous habit-forming drug and tends to produce degeneracy, lawlessness and political corruption.

"3. Repeal would result in our Government becoming a partner in a traffic which undermines the very fundamental purpose of government.

"4. Repeal would deprive our national Government of authority to suppress the liquor traffic. Experience shows that the state separately cannot compete with a nationally organized liquor traffic intrenched in both law and politics.

"5. We oppose the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment because it means the unrestricted sale system and its attendant recognized evils.

"Upon this platform we stand and for this cause we fight."

A committee of 15 was appointed to put the emergency program into effect. Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, president of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was named temporary chairman and Mr. Pierpont E. Twitchell, of New York, secretary.

Other members are Mrs. Rushmore Patterson of New York, Mrs. Thomas C. Donahue of White Plains, the Rev. Dr. Norman V. Peale of New York, Mr. W. A. Harbison of White Plains, Mr. Fred A. Victor of New York, Mr. O. R. Miller of Albany, the Rev. Henry H. Proctor of Brooklyn, Mr. E. S. Harris of Syracuse, Dr. Frederick Allen of Troy, Judge Harvey F. Remington of Rochester, Mr. E. B. Caldwell of Canton, Mr. G. Barrett Rich of Buffalo, and Mr. J. Wesley Searls of Bath.

County committees will meet May 5 to name permanent chairmen and organize to get out an anti-repeal vote in the fall elections.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 26—Cooperating with the National Prohibition Emergency Committee, the temperance organizations of this city formed a central group yesterday to unite for the campaign in the autumn when delegates are to be elected to the state convention to act on repeal. The name, Allied Citizens' Campaign Committee, was adopted.

Mr. George F. Hollenberg, vice-president of the Allied Forces, was made chairman of the campaign committee and nine representatives from organizations favoring temperance were selected.

"The big task before us now," stated Mr. Hollenberg, "is to see that the dry cause gets a fair representation in the list of nominees for the repeal convention. Attempts are being made by those opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment to push through a complete slate of wets so that dry voters will have no opportunity to express their desires. Our aim is also to have challengers and witnesses at the polls."

Spaniards Retain San Sebastian As Summer Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Spain's summer capital will continue to be San Sebastian, and the Cabinet and Diplomatic Corps will follow President Zamora to the popular northern resort as they followed King Alfonso in the days of the monarchy, according to a Government announcement here.

The magnificent Miramar Palace, kept up by the corporation, will again be the center of national life when the sturdy red-faced Andalusian who today is President of the Republic of Workers goes there in state.

The people of San Sebastian are delighted at the decision since they feared that the days when the head of the state came to spend the summer months among them were over with the departure of the ex-royal family. In 1931, Señor Zamora, then Premier, had no time to think of summer holidays, and in 1932 his official summer residence was at La Granja, a small town in the heart of the Guadarrama Hills.

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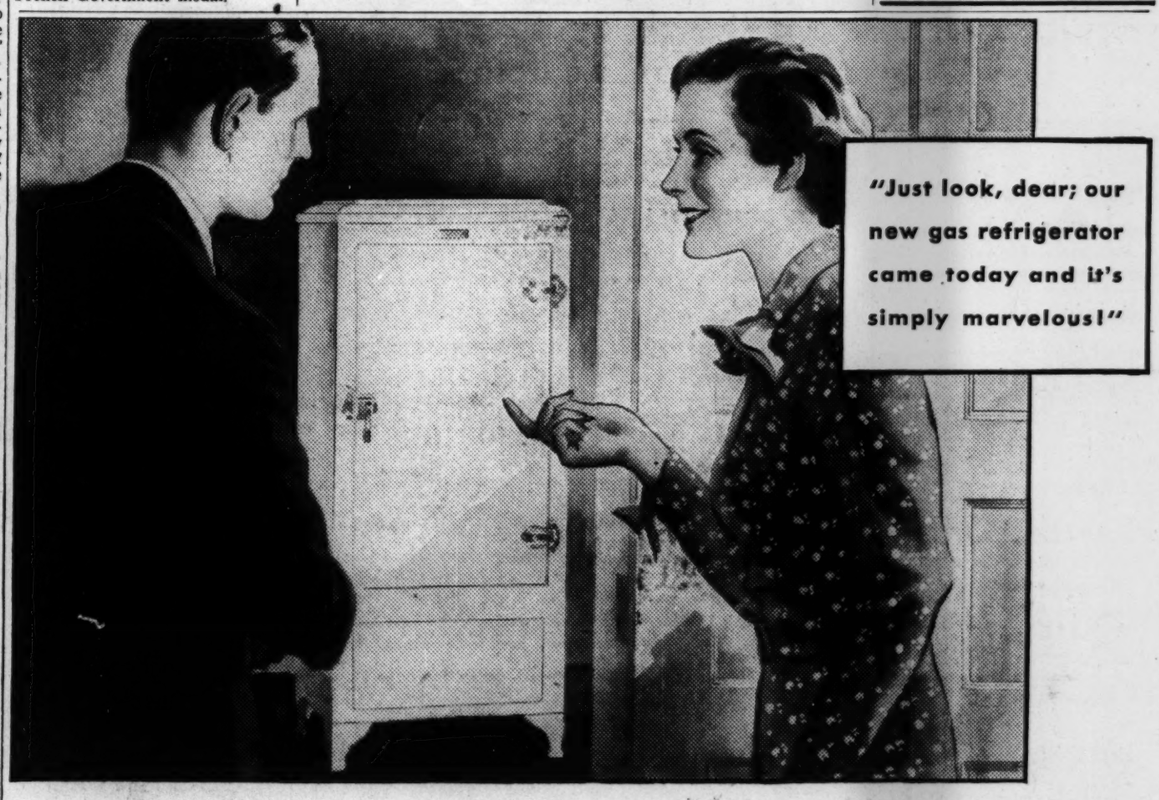

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HERETOFORE every gas refrigerator not only used gas, but there was also a small stream of water flowing through it. The gas circulates the refrigerant, the water cooled it. Together they produced a constant, intense cold.

Now there is a new gas refrigerator which uses no water at all. It is the new Air-Cooled Electrolux. One simple connection to the gas pipe and it is ready for a long lifetime of constant service. Air replaces the water, and less gas is required — you get a double saving, and more economical refrigeration than ever before. But that isn't all —

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Two-temperature freezing unit provides extra protection against changes in room temperature. Plenty of ice cubes are frozen swiftly. The new Air-Cooled Electrolux has many other fine features. It is priced lower, and is sold on the easy-to-buy plan.

See this remarkable, most economical refrigerator. And remember that its perfection and economy are typical of modern gas appliances. During the past few years there have been great improvements that make gas the preferred fuel for the modern home. See the new Electrolux at the nearest gas office and get full particulars.

THE GAS COMPANIES OF GREATER BOSTON

London Is Pleased At Indications Of U. S. Coöperation

Washington Conversations as a Whole Impress Europe Favorably

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Staff Correspondent
By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 26—Europe, which has learned by deep experience not to be overoptimistic when statesmen forgather, is keenly sensitive to indications of hopeful results from the Washington conversations.

The prospect of greater Anglo-American coöperation is welcomed in London, but occasions mixed emotions on the Continent. However, there is a general recognition of the need for understanding between these two great commercial nations if the world economic machine is to be repaired. Even the difficulties arising over the war debts cannot discount the Roosevelt-MacDonald willingness to face the "realities" of the situation—an attitude which Europe believes holds the only hope of solution.

Moreover, recognized impetus is not only given to the world economic conference, but the ground is explored for "political" disarmament which is needed before either military or economic disarmament can be realized.

That the conversations are successful in maintaining a friendly atmosphere is considered significant in the face of grave misinterpretations originally arising when America abandoned the gold standard. The voluntary character of the action by the United States in view of the favorable commercial balance and gold reserves, puzzled Europe. Now it has a clearer understanding on internal factors prompting President Roosevelt's step.

Bluff, Says Italy

Notably in Italy there has been something of a suggestion that dollar depreciation was a bluff and that after appropriate bargaining it would soon be stabilized at a high figure.

This is not the general view. In France there is much talk of an Anglo-American financial duel. It is feared that if the dollar falls to any extent, the British pound will be correspondingly depreciated in order to preserve its existing advantage. This monetary warfare, it is urged, will have more unpleasant consequences than the tariff warfare.

Authorized French persons declare that, whatever happens, the franc must remain firm. When sterling deserted the gold standard it had no effect on the franc unless it was to consolidate it. It is well backed by gold and it should be remembered it already has been reduced by four-fifths. Still, there are those who think further inflation would stimulate trade and neither the Budgetary nor the commercial situation in France is satisfactory.

Italy, which stabilized the lira much above the franc has reasons of prestige for remaining faithful to its present level. All Italian comment indicates a resolve to support the currency irrespective of dollar and pound movements. Exaggerated reports of a budgetary deficit are discounted. It is impossible to disguise, however, that there is a shortage of 4,000,000,000 lire besides a railroad deficit, and new loans appear inevitable.

Germany Gravely Hit

Switzerland, which today announced its determination to remain on gold, professes not to be seriously affected by these perturbations. Holland and Belgium also disinclined to change their policy. Germany is more gravely hit by the possibility of American trade competition and is discussing heavier import duties and also the need of readjustment of commercial debts. There is general approval of energetic measures to preserve the gold mark currency. Those countries which have suffered from inflation will not willingly consent to undergo a new debacle.

Above all, Europe feels that monetary instability is distressing and dangerous. Changing currencies, uncontrolled by any standard, are as arbitrary and as elastic as a yardstick and tend to make international trade impossible. Its temporary boost of inflation has proved to be a mere drug. While the dollar's adventure has jeopardized the prospect of the world economic conference, the same situation would seem to make the weak, weaker. Finally, there is a growing indorsement of the plea for international notes of fixed value and independent of national currency.

Vermont Limits Entry Of Heavy Motortrucks

The "law of reciprocity" was exercised by Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, registrar of motor vehicles, yesterday, in connection with motortrucks entering Massachusetts from Vermont. Under a new law in Vermont no truck or trailer, or combination of vehicles with a rated carrying capacity of more than 1½ tons, a load of more than 2 tons regardless of rated capacity, may enter Vermont except upon payment of a fee of $20 for each trip. Massachusetts has retaliated against Vermont truckers.

A border-zone agreement, still is effective between Massachusetts and Vermont whereby Massachusetts owners of Massachusetts registered trucks and trailers in the excluded class, who reside within 15 miles of the boundary line of Vermont by nearest road, may secure border-zone registration in Vermont and the payment of a fee of $2 will permit unlimited operation into Vermont within 15 miles of the Massachusetts boundary line by nearest road.

Basis of Action On Debts Laid At Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

ish. It is thus likely that French payment of the Dec. 15 obligation will be an early result of the Washington conversations, to pave the way to a new position.

What the ultimate solution of the war debts riddle will be it is futile to ask at this juncture. As the White House statement declared, only explorations are now taking place. Many plans and methods of adjustment are tentatively suggested. The basis for real progress is being laid.

One of the most important hurdles to be crossed will be for President Roosevelt to secure congressional authority to modify the American debt stand at all. It is being increasingly recognized in all rational circles that the choice for the United States is between default and modification. In the former course all hope of extracting some return for the debts will vanish. By the latter, substantial advantages may be obtained.

Composition of Obligations

The United States is therefore exactly in the position of the domestic mortgage holder who is now being persuaded by Congress and the Federal Government to accept a composition from his debtor, taking what the latter can pay in whatever form. Internationally, of course, the problem of transfer is infinitely more complicated and "capacity to receive" becomes as important a test as "capacity to pay."

In days packed with other promising developments, it further appears that a tentative date for the World Economic Conference has been set. In British circles it was said that June 12 would soon be decided upon, instead of the ominous sounding June 15 (day of war debts payments) which had been previously mentioned.

Last evening the "Big Three"—Roosevelt-MacDonald-Herriot — got together at dinner for the first time, and afterward sat around a fireplace in the White House Library in a free interchange of views. After an hour or two of this, they were joined by members of the Senate and House Committees of Foreign Affairs, in what was described as a purely social occasion.

Bennett Commends Talks

And earlier in the day Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, received the press, disclosed an inkling of his plans to work out trade agreements with the United States and issued a statement praising the purpose of the Washington meetings.

Around this complicated framework of meetings, a new world atmosphere of comprehension is being built up. The suggestions and plans and memorandum which are being taken up by the delegations are all still so tentative, and so fragmentary, that publicity is wisely being withheld. Indeed these tangible though somewhat conflicting ideas are not the most important fact of the Washington meetings.

That fact is purely and simply the atmosphere. President Roosevelt has built up such an attitude of mutual confidence, of abundant good will, that anything seems possible. He is seconded by an able and vigorous group of young men, untrammeled by old ideas and fetishes and eager to tackle world problems.

Roosevelt's Smile Wins

Mr. MacDonald has amply revealed the extent to which he trusts Mr. Roosevelt, and is desirous of coöperating with him. M. Herriot has done so privately, and one of the best French observers, M. Stephanne Lausanne, editor-in-chief of Le Matin, says, "M. Herriot takes no pains to hide that he is entirely under the spell of the charm of his eminent partner in conversation."

M. Lausanne, who is one of the shrewdest and least susceptible of observers, goes on, in a significant statement on his own behalf, "Frenchmen who have had an opportunity to meet the new President have all had this impression of charm. His eye is frank, his mouth is expressive, his intelligence is lively, his smile is captivating, and a great sense of well-being exhales from this person who has suffered physically but has guarded intact his moral force."

It is this famous Rooseveltian smile and what lies behind it which has produced the Washington atmosphere—the same smile which already has done wonders in Congress and in the departments. And the other two statesmen, Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot, have not failed to play up. Mr. MacDonald's own high sincerity of purpose is well known, M. Herriot's honest desire to work on a basis of world coöperation and liberalism is his chief political credo.

Groundwork Laid For Action

So it is that a solid groundwork for the world economic conference is being laid. As for disarmament it is now admittted that the consultative pact promised by the Democratic Party at Chicago constitutes a chief contribution which the United States can make to security on the European continent. Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, yesterday specifically called attention to this party pledge.

The political talk with the French revolves around the idea of American consultation in the interests of peace. The economic and financial talk comes back first to the quest of monetary stabilization, but speedily reverts to tariffs and trade obstructions as factors which brought about instability of currencies. The French experts have examined a broad memorandum drawn up by the Americans, surveying the whole field, and have made full reply. These surveys are only preliminary, and constitute the sort of preparation for London in June as was done for the Lausanne Conference in the Basel meeting which preceded it.

So the task of preparation which is needed to make any world conference succeed is slowly being hammered out in Washington. Many of the experts will remain to work over the details. And the war debts will be considered by themselves in interchanges which by June 15 are exxpected to have removed all the tension from that date.

Plymouth Trust to Pay 10 P. C. Savings Dividend

Payment of an additional 10 per cent dividend to the depositors of the savings department of the Plymouth Trust Company of Brockton has been approved, according to an announcement by Mr. Arthur Guy, Bank Commissioner. The authorization was made by Justice William Cushing Wait of the Supreme Judicial Court on the application of the commissioner. The dividend, Mr. Guy said, will amount to about $200,000.

This payment will make a total of 35 per cent in dividends paid to the depositors in the savings department and 10 per cent to those in the commercial department, or a total sum of $800,000, according to the commissioner. He stated that if the reorganization of the Central Trust Company of Cambridge occurs as planned, there will be released to the depositors about $3,100,000.

Frankfurter Elected To Institute Board

Felix Frankfurter, professor of Administrative Law at Harvard, has been elected to the board of trustees of the Institute for Advanced Learning, according to University Hall.

The institute is expected to open at Princeton, N. J., next October and will be a graduate school for scholars who show indications of constructive scholastic ability. It will be similar in plan to the "Society of Fellows," newly formed Harvard organization. At present only the mathematics department of the institute is functioning.

Plan for World Parley Drafted At Washington

river (the Potomac on the Sequoia) then I'll fly to take it!"

The Prime Minister left here just at noon today, for New York, whence he sails tomorrow for Southampton.

Final Statement Issued

Today President Roosevelt and Mr. MacDonald issued the following statement:

As stated yesterday, our discussions on the questions of facing the world conference were not designed to result in definite agreements, which must be left to the conference itself.

But it showed that our two governments were looking with a like purpose and a close similarity of methods at the main objectives of the conference, and were impressed by the vital necessity of assuring international agreements for their realization in the interests of the people of all countries. The practical methods which are required for their realization were analyzed and explored.

The necessity for an increase in the general level of commodity prices was recognized as primary and fundamental. To this end simultaneous action needs to be taken both in the economic and in the monetary field.

Expansion of Credit

Commercial policies have to be set to a new orientation. There should be a constructive effort to moderate the network of restrictions of all sorts by which commerce is at present hampered, such as excessive tariffs, quotas, exchange restrictions, etc. Central banks should by concerted action provide an adequate expansion of credit and every means should be used to get the credit thus created into circulation.

Enterprise must be stimulated by creating conditions favorable to business recovery, and governments can contribute by the development of appropriate programs of capital expenditure. The ultimate reëstablishment of equilibrium in the international exchanges should also be contemplated.

We must when circumstances permit reëstablish an international monetary standard which will operate successfully without depressing prices and avoid the repetition of the mistakes which have produced such disastrous results in the past.

In this connection the question of silver, which is of such importance in trade with the Orient, were discussed and proposals were tentatively suggested for the improvement of its status.

Coördination of Action

These questions are all interrelated and cannot be settled by an individual country acting by itself. The achievement of sound and lasting world recovery depends on coördinating domestic remedies and supplementing by concurrent and simultaneous action in the international field.

The proposals examined will be discussed with the representatives of the other nations who have been invited to Washington with a view to securing the fullest possible measure of common understanding before the conference meets. It is the hope of both governments that it may be possible to convene the conference for June.

We have in these talks found a reassurance of unity of purpose and method. They have given a fresh impetus to the solution of the problems that weigh so heavily upon the most stable, industrious and deserving men and women of the world—the human foundation of our civilization whose hard luck it is our common object to alleviate.

Music

The Apollo Club

At the Women's Republican Club, last evening, under the baton of Mr. Thompson Stone, the Apollo Club gave the third concert of its sixty-second season. This venerable organization, one of whose members last night celebrated the completion of a half century of active participation, sang a varied and exacting program with all the youthful zest and meticulous care which its audiences have come to expect of it.

Two ancient Netherlands folk songs, of splendid breadth and vigor, opened the concert, whose first half offered also such delectable items, sung in admirable fashion, as Palestrina's "Tenebrae factae sunt," with its deep but restrained poignancy, Melchior Vulpius's "Easter Halleluia," vociferously joyous rather than beautiful, and Brahms's Rhapsody for alto and male chorus. To this attractive work, whose soaring lyricism reveals the great song writer, the soloist—Miss Florence Hersom—brought a voice of noteworthy beauty, brilliance and amplitude, a little constrained, hardened, and sharpened in its highest flights (especially in long-sustained tones), but, in general, of stirring and expressive quality. She sang also the "Fac ut Portem" from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and some songs, of which the most pleasing was Arnold Bax's setting of a fine old tune, "The Maid and the Miller." For her excellent singing Miss Hersom was vigorously applauded.

The remainder of the choral program offered—among other less noteworthy exercises—the ingeniously graphic "Mirage" by Harvey Gaul; a setting of Shakespeare's word-picture in "The Tempest"; and four "Caricatures" by Channing Lefèbre—an acceptable motet for Palestrina, a lively miniature "Halleluia" chorus for Handel, a rather stodgy chorale for Bach and an uproarious if not very convincing jazz chorus for the inhabitants of Tin Pan Alley, all to show what these gentlemen might have done with a given four-measure theme and the words, "The voice with the smile wins; ask the man who owns one." The result was amusing, called forth some good singing, and brought abundant applause. S. S.

Glass Criticizes Voiding Gold Clause

(Continued from Page 1)

changes, but rather the knowledge that it was the first step in a general inflation.

Bond Market Disrupted

"Does the Senator know that the very offering of this bill has already destroyed the market for municipal bonds?" asked Senator Reed later in the debate. He said a bond issue of a community close to New York had been unsuccessful because investors hesitated to make purchases when the "gold clause" might prove to be valueless, and that they might be paid in depreciated money.

Senator Connally retorted that the result was not due to the introduction of the Thomas amendment for controlled inflation, but to Senator Reed's own "campaign of fear" which had been waged against it.

The intervention of Senator Glass in the debate and a steady rain of amendments from various senators promises to delay action on the measure, according to leaders interviewed after the session today.

Senator Charles L. McNary (R.) of Oregon, minority leader, thought it doubtful that a vote could be taken for a day or so longer.

Senator Connally argued that private contracts containing a gold clause could not hope to be sustained if the gold clause in federal contracts was abrogated. In other words, if Mr. Roosevelt reduces the gold content of the dollar it will mean a similar reduction in mortgages, business agreements, municipal and state bond issues, which contain a "gold clause."

'Palate Pleasers' Talk Opens Hotel Men's Show

What will please the palate of the hotel guest was the subject of the opening address by Dr. George Bigelow at the ninth annual New England Hotel Men's Show in the Statler today.

During the exposition which ends Saturday with the annual banquet of the association, many demonstrations will be held of modern hotel technique. Cups and diplomas are awarded for the most attractive exhibits. The regular business meeting will be held tomorrow at 11 a. m.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Henrietta E. Read, Newport, Vt.
W. J. Read, Newport, Vt.
Mrs. S. L. Frankel, Norwalk, Conn.
Frederick W. Foster, Taunton, Mass.
George H. Duck, Philadelphia, Penna.
Barbara Reiner, Belmont, Mass.
Dorothy Reiner, Belmont, Mass.
Lillian Reiner, Belmont, Mass.
C. Antoinette Cooper, Rochester, N. Y.
B. Gehring Cooper, Rochester, N. Y.
Arelene D. Cooper, Rochester, N. Y.

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Dinner 5-7, 50c
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Katharine Cornell
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ALICE IN WONDERLAND
JOSEPHINE HUTCHINSON as Alice
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Cataloging THE Garden CENTER

You've heard so much about the Garden Center. No wonder. For it is such a pleasant place. And here is some idea of what is in it. Not a complete list, but typical of what you will see in a few minutes' visit. Use this for a check list of your needs for gardening season.

TOOLS
Lawn Rollers . . . $14 to $26
Bamboo Lawn Rakes . . . 50c
Steel Lawn Rakes $1.25
Spring Steel Lawn Combs $1.75
Steel Garden Rakes . . $1.50
Wooden Lawn Rakes . . $1
Lawn Mowers . $5.95 to $30
Hoes 75c
Weeders 75c
D-handled Spades 85c
4-Tine Spading Forks . $1
Shovels 75c
Planet Wheel Cultivators $2
Garden Hose . . . 10c a foot
Hose Reels $1.50
6-inch Hedge Shears . . 75c

FERTILIZERS
Mulcho Garden Peat, 12½ pounds 75c
Loma . . . . . 5 pounds 50c
Sheep Manure in 3-pound cartons 25c
Old Gardener . . . 5 lbs. 46c
Vigoro . . . . . 12 ounces 10c

SPRAYS
O. K. Plant Spray, ½ pint 40c
Arsenate of Lead, powder . . . . 1 pound 30c
Fungtrogen for roses, ½ gallon $4.50

FURNITURE
Enameled Wood Garden Chairs $9.50
Plant Tubs . . . 75c to $3.50
Trellis Arches, $5, $6.50, $7.50 to $18.50
Trellises . . . . . 75c to $2.75

SEEDS
Fairmount Lawn Seed, 15c a pint to $6 for 20 lbs.
S. & C. Lawn Seed, 25c lb. to $4.25 for 20 lbs.
Tested Flower and Garden Seeds . . 10c packet
Ferry's Dated Flower and Garden Seeds, 10c packet

BULBS
Gladioli . . . . . 50c dozen
Elephant's Ears 50c
Dahlias 25c
Tuberoses . . . . . 3 for 25c
Mexican Vines $1
Cannas . . . . . 65c dozen
Peonies 25c

PLANTS
For the Rock Garden, 15c a Plant
Creeping Phlox, Dwarf Iris, Sedum, Chinese Delphinium, Gaillardia, Clove Pinks, English Daisies.

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Vital Need Found For Coördinating Police Schooling

Instructors of Various Schools to Hold First Meeting in Summer

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 26—Plans for an annual institute for instructors from police training schools were prepared here April 21 and 22 by nationally known experts in the police and police training field from various cities. They met in a conference sponsored by the American Municipal Association, the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the University of Chicago.

The need for an institute for police instructors was agreed upon by the conference inasmuch as there are now some 90 police training schools in different cities and states where instructors are teaching more or less as they choose. By bringing all instructors together in an institute once a year certain standards can be set, it was agreed, and understanding as to just what should be taught can be reached.

The first of the institutes will probably be held in Chicago late in the summer, Mr. Paul V. Betters, executive director of the American Municipal Association, said, and will have on its staff only experts in the police field who know how to impart their knowledge to others. Succeeding institutes, it is expected, will deal progressively with questions of method in teaching policemen.

Dramatizing some of the incidents in a policeman's beat was offered the conference as one of the most effective ways of teaching a group of policemen. Acting out situations before the class and the use of blackboards were suggested by Mr. Albert Moore, director of training of New York State police as a graphic means of training policemen for their duties.

Making the teaching practical rather than academic was stressed. Dealing with actual situations which confront the patrolman is more important than showing him how to classify finger prints or how to do other jobs which do not come within his realm of duty, it was explained by one chief of police.

Mr. Louis Brownlow, director of the Public Administration Clearing House; Mr. Leonard D. White, professor of public administration at the University of Chicago; Mr. Charles E. Merriam, chairman of the political science department of the University of Chicago; Mr. Donold C. Stone, director of research of the International City Managers' Association, and others spoke during the two-day conference.

City 'Pilgrims' Visit Mount Berry Schools

MOUNT BERRY, Ga., April 26 (AP)—A group of distinguished "pilgrims," headed by Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President, spent the night in log cabins at Berry schools and today surveyed the unusual educational activities of 1000 mountain boys and girls.

The visitors came to see how Miss Martha Berry, who extended the school from a one-room log shack into an institution with a 30,000-acre campus, is bringing education and culture to the youth of the southeastern mountains. As the party arrived by motor from Atlanta last night, it was greeted by the entire student body, which formed a mile-long lane of lighted candles through which the visitors were escorted to the Girls High School building for a welcome by Miss Berry.

The pilgrims will spend two or three days studying how the mountain youths are taught from A B C's to college degrees and instructed in vocational arts and farming. Mrs. John Hays Hammond of New York acted as organizer of the party of visiting friends of the schools. Mrs. Thomas A. Edison was expected today.

Carrying 'Snacks' to London Theater Queues

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-London News Agency

ENTERPRISING WOMAN USES MOTOR VAN FOR REFRESHMENT SERVICE

Long Waits of Dramatic Patrons Who Do Not "Go In" for Reserved Seats Made Much More Comfortable and "Cheery" by Good Things Available at Moderate Prices From Smart-Looking "Pie Bus."

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Londoners who like an "odd cup of tea" may now obtain it while sitting in the theater queue. An enterprising woman has placed a motor van in commission for the purpose of serving refreshments to the patient groups that line up for the West End theaters, for matinee or evening performances.

While queuing up is still a feature of London theatrical life, the habit is much more comfortable today than formerly. Camp stools are now available for the "queuers" and even substitute "waiters" may be employed to hold places until the actual patrons arrive.

Meanwhile, the long wait before the doors open is made additionally attractive by the saleswoman and her assistant, who drive their "pie bus" from theater to theater for the purpose of serving those who do not go to "reserved seats."

Doherty Concern Denies It Traded In Own Securities

Federal Examiner Says Cities Service Used Tool for Purpose

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—Testimony that through a wholly-owned subsidiary, the Cities Service Company, Henry L. Doherty utility concern, virtualy traded in its own stock on the New York curb market, was laid before the Federal Trade Commission today by one of its examiners.

This practice, said the examiner, Dr. Thomas W. Mitchell, is disapproved of by the New York Stock Exchange.

A searching analysis of the market operations of the subsidiary, the Cities Service Securities Company, was presented to the commission with the statement that these were typical of the modern corporate methods of stock market control, methods which when carried on as in 1927-1929, "induce a general orgy of speculation in which stock prices go to absurd heights from which they must inevitably crash."

Agents of the securities company distributed a statement taking issue with Mr. Mitchell's conclusions and asserting that the company's market purchases were not made for itself, but to fill orders for customers.

The company statement said Mr. Mitchell's summary stated, in effect, that the volume of market purchases by the Cities Service Securities Company was such as to cause the market price of Cities Service common stock to rise to a great height.

"This is pure assumption on the part of the examiner and in support of which he brings no proof. The assumption is based on the error which pervades the report, namely, that the Cities Service Securities Company's market purchases were purchases for itself when the fact, which is supported by all kinds of proof, is that the Cities Service Securities Company's purchases were made to fill orders for customers. It was the public that was buying."

Flexner to Head Study Group

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—Trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study, which opens at Princeton, N. J., in October, reappointed Dr. Abraham Flexner director at their annual meeting April 24. Prof. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School and Mr. Walter W. Stewart, former economics professor at Amherst, American adviser to the Bank of England and director of the Federal Reserve Board's research division, were elected trustees.

Influence of Asia On Mayan Culture Called Negligible

Philosophical Society at Philadelphia Meeting Reviews Research

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 26—Various cultural developments through 500 centuries of the history of mankind formed the topics of speakers at the annual reception of the American Philosophical Society at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania here April 21, when members listened to accounts of explorations which have uncovered evidence through which man's progress in the arts and letters is shown.

Speaking on "Mayan Explorations," Dr. Alfred V. Kidder, chairman of the division of historical research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, disputed the theory that the highly developed civilizations of Central America, which flourished there centuries before Columbus came to this country, were offshoots of Egypt, Asia or Polynesia.

The proof that the emigrants from Asia to this country brought nothing with them in the way of civilization and the development of art, is the fact that the wheel was unknown in pre-Columbian America, according to Dr. Kidder. These people, Dr. Kidder said, did not have wheat, rice, rye, barley and millet, until after Columbus came, despite the fact that these cereals were staple in Egypt, Mesopotamia and China. But they did develop their own crops, Indian corn, lima beans and cotton, in particular, and these plants remained unknown in the Old World until the fifteenth century.

Dr. James A. Montgomery, professor of Hebrew at the University of Pennsylvania, told of the discovery of an epic poem on a clay tablet, written 34 centuries ago in a Hebrew alphabet of a type unrecovered until a year ago.

The effects of an "industrial revolution" of 50 centuries ago was described by Dr. Ephraim A. Speiser, of the University of Pennsylvania, who told of the discoveries recently brought to light at Tepe Gawra, in Iraq. These excavations, he said, showed a layer which produced many articles of copper, and which used both the column and the true arch, but which had neglected the æsthetic and artistic values of the civilization recorded in the layer beneath it.

Dr. George Grant MacCurdy of Yale, spoke on a newly discovered race, the Natufians, which flourished long before the Cro-Magnon cave men of 12,000 years ago, but later than men of 100,000 years ago. These Natufians, Dr. MacCurdy said, had used a sickle, the remains of which place it as 10,000 years older than any agricultural implement before known.

Dr. Rhys Carpenter, professor of classical literature at Bryn Mawr College; Dr. Edwin R. Keedy, professor of law at the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, of the Smithsonian Institution, and Dr. Ermine C. Case, of the University of Michigan, were some of the other speakers at the meeting. Eleven new members of the Philosophical Society were elected, and Mr. Roland S. Morris was reëlected president.

Paderewski Wins Music Prize

WARSAW, Poland, April 26 (AP)—Mr. Ignace Paderewski received the unanimous vote in the award of the annual municipal music prize of 5000 zloty (about $550). As a result, newspapers predicted, he will return to his native land for the first time since 1920.

Miss Ishbel MacDonald Calls Washington Trip 'Happy Dream'

Accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt to Station; Praises Miss Perkins as Guardian of Labor

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 26—"When I look back on this visit, it will seem like a dream—a very happy dream," Miss Ishbel MacDonald predicted just before she left the capital last evening.

Leaving her father here to finish his conferences with President Roosevelt, Miss MacDonald went to New York whence she was to go today to Connecticut to visit Miss Lillian Wald, founder of the Henry Street Settlement and an old friend of her father's. Mrs. Roosevelt accompanied her to the Union Station when she took the train. Miss MacDonald spoke especially of the peaceful Potomac River trip Sunday and the Japanese cherry blossoms in Potomac Park which she recalled she had seen before in 1927.

Asked her impression of the House Labor Committee hearing, at which Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, was witness yesterday, Miss MacDonald replied, "We all glowed with pride at the splendid way she answered questions." She warned against setting a lower standard of achievement for women than for men. "Of course, she did well," Miss MacDonald declared. "We should not revel over her just because she is a woman."

Speaking of the different position of women in England and America, Miss Macdonald declared "we spoil our boys and you spoil your girls. It does make a difference."

After "comparing notes" with labor leaders at Miss Perkins' office yesterday, Miss MacDonald spent a few final hours at the White House.

Guests invited to tea there included the Ambassador to Great Britain and Mrs. Robert W. Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Miss Grace Abbot, chief of the Children's Bureau, Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the Women's Bureau, and Miss Irene Lewisohn, New York social worker.

Machinery Makers Inactive

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—Although there are indications that machinery makers will profit by the inflationary impetus, definite action, as represented by orders, is still lacking, reports American Machinist.

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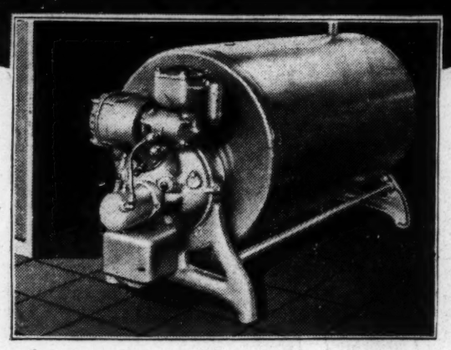

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New scientific design, developed by Williams Oil-O-Matic engineers, provides *triple flame travel* and extracts every possible heat unit from the heavy, low-cost fuel oil which this unit, like all Oil-O-Matic products, uses.

Delivers 50 gallons of water per hour (raised 100° in temperature) or 70 gallons per hour (raised 80°). Oil consumption is fixed at ½ gallon per *operating* hour—2 to 2½ cents worth of oil per hour while the burner is actually operating, which of course, is only a fraction of the time. Heavily insulated, noiseless in operation, fully warranted.

Ask your local Oil-O-Matic dealer, or write.

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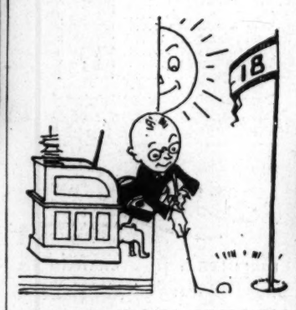

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A new and different Irish homespun—your "3 suits in one"!

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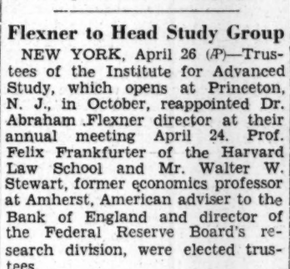

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Matrix offers a variety of styles at $8.50 and $10.00

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Matrix Shoes

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Linen-Finish Silk Knit . . . has made a furore . . . in

3-piece Knit Suits

$8.75

It's the newest silk-knit . . . it has a linen-finish . . . it's very smart . . . and at this price you must come for it very early! Two styles: one classic and so young, with crystal buttons . . . one soft and feminine—with typical Vionnet tie.

They're Linen Shades, Too . . . of rose . . . blue . . . yellow . . . beige . . . gray . . . white. Sizes 14 to 40.

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LITTLE WOMEN give it a big hand . . . the Coat with tucked cape

$27

At first you'll just notice its air . . . its adorable tucked cape . . . its beautiful yet practical fabric (Forstmann's Smola) . . . and you'll say: "It's charming . . . the coat of a lady . . ."

Then—you'll find how it flatters . . . The straight closing disguises curves . . . and that pretty cape is long enough to slenderize back and arms . . . yet short enough to be youthfully debonair! No wonder it's a favorite!

Delfina blue . . . gray . . . dusty beige . . . navy. Sizes 35½ to 45½ and 34 to 44.

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More Confidence Voiced at Foreign Trade Convention

Sessions Open in an Atmosphere of Optimism as to Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., April 26—An optimistic note was a feature of the opening of the twentieth National Foreign Trade Convention here today, with addresses by speakers who forecast improved activities in trade generally, and outlined programs based on prospects of prompt economic recovery.

The convention, for which executives of foreign trade organizations from 25 states and several nations have gathered here, was called to order by Mr. James A. Farrell, chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, and formerly president of the U. S. Steel Corporation.

A higher degree of assurance regarding the future is now apparent throughout the country than at any period during the past three years, Mr. Farrell declared.

He characterized the present situation as a transition stage which "promises substantial progress toward international understanding and settlement of major questions bearing upon the world economic situation." Although since 1929 United States export of finished manufactures has declined 80 per cent in current value, Mr. Farrell said, the outlook is that, with revival of buying abroad, these commodities "will again be in demand and constitute a chief item in our export trade."

Mr. Farrell emphasized the necessity for establishing sound currencies in all countries. "It has been admitted by a leading British economist," he continued, "that the expedient of going off the gold standard 'means the setting into motion of natural forces which are certain in course of time to undermine and eventually destroy the creditor position of the two leading gold countries.' This sapping and undermining process has been definitely checked by the emergency measures instituted by our Government.

"The object aimed at by these nongold countries, according to the same authority, was to do without the exports of gold countries. The dumping on our market of the goods of these nongold countries, combined with the so-called natural restrictions on our exports, certainly achieved the purpose intended—that of undermining our position as a creditor nation."

Involved in the protection of the position of the United States as a creditor country is the discussion of the concessions it is willing to make "or rather, the sacrifices we are willing to bear, in order to buy off this combination against our foreign trade," he declared.

"I feel I do not speak for myself alone when I say that our national trade interests should be safeguarded against any further exploitation of American generosity," he declared.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Alabama

Florence: Main Auditorium, State Teachers College, Morrison Avenue, 8 p. m., May 1.

Maryland

Baltimore (First Church): Lyric Theater, Mount Royal Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 5.

Massachusetts

Amesbury: Methodist Church, Main Street, 8:15 p. m., May 4.
Greenfield: Odd Fellows Hall, 31 Federal Street, 8 p. m., May 4.
Pittsfield: Pittsfield High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 2.
South Braintree (auspices First Church, Braintree): Town Hall, 8 p. m., May 5.

New Hampshire

Concord: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 5.
Hanover: 103 Dartmouth Hall, 8 p. m., May 5.

New Jersey

Jersey City: Lincoln High School Auditorium, Crescent Avenue, near Communipaw Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 6.
Passaic: The Memorial School, Gregory Avenue and Madison Street, 8:15 p. m., May 1.

New York

New York (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., May 2.
New York (Ninth Church): American Woman's Association, 361 West Fifty-Seventh Street, 12 m., May 4.
Whitestone: Masonic Temple, 3:30 p. m., April 30.

North Carolina

Goldsboro: Court House, 8 p. m., May 2.
Raleigh: State Theater, 3:30 p. m., April 30.

Pennsylvania

Allentown: Masonic Temple: 1524 Linden Street, 8:15 p. m., May 4.
Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., April 29.
Upper Darby: Auditorium, Upper Darby Junior High School, 3:30 p. m., April 30.

Poughkeepsie Race Scheduled for 1934

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—Abandoned this year because of financial conditions, the Poughkeepsie regatta will return to its customary place in the national sports program next season, no matter what the success of the proposed college regatta at Long Beach, Calif., July 8.

Maxwell Stevenson, chairman of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association's board of stewards, discloses that plans already are under way for resumption of the Poughkeepsie four-mile classic in 1934.

'It was canceled this year only because of the realization that holding it might be unfair to some of the colleges which have sent in annual entries," Stevenson said. "But next year there will be more time in which to make plans to meet whatever circumstances happen to exist."

Possibility that the Long Beach regatta, calling for a varsity race of a mile and one-quarter, might be renewed annually in the event of a successful start this year left Stevenson unperturbed. He believes eastern crews at least, accustomed to climax races at four miles, would decline to accept the shorter distance as standard.

Clinchfield Coal Corp

Clinchfield Coal Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31 loss of $283,143 after taxes, fixed charges, depletion, depreciation, etc., but before preferred stock sinking fund payments, compared with a loss of $126,159 in 1931. In 1932 Clinchfield mines were in operation an average of 123 days, or 57 less than in 1931.

Socialism and Fascism Strive For Domination in Austria

Socialists Place Return to Parliamentarianism as Main Objective—Hitlerites Support Control of Trade and Industry for Common Good

Whether the rapid development of Hitlerism will supplant Socialism in "Europe's most socialistic capital" is an issue in Austria.

The Socialists believe they will succeed in maintaining democracy despite existing obstacles in the form of suspension of parliamentary government, censorship of their press, forbidden meetings, and dissolution of their defense force. Hitlerites are confident, with thousands joining their ranks every week, that Austria is tired of the old political party system, of the impotency of Parliament, of confusion and poverty, and needs the Fascist policy of action, effective government and reforms.

Two prominent leaders of the respective parties express their views on the issue:

Forces of Hitler Report Rapid Gain in Members From Diversified Ranks

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA — Dr. F. Shattenfroh, most active leader of the Hitler or National Socialist movement in Austria, has a friendly appearance and seems more like an athletic club secretary or teacher than the chief of a campaign against the Jews.

He works in a small and modest office. Vigor, energy and confidence filled the atmosphere, and when the affable chief opened the door now and then to pass through the little hall that served as a waiting room, he greeted the simply dressed visitors there in a friendly way, as a coach might address the players on a team sure of winning an approaching victory.

"Our ranks are growing by 15,000 paid-up members a month. During March the number was 20,000. And since these are hard times this paying of party dues means real devotion," he said.

"What kind of people are they?"

"All kinds. Intellectuals, artisans, workers and many peasants. Mark that, we are getting many peasants now."

"Mostly poor people, are they?"

"There is no other kind in Austria. Practically all of us are poor."

Estimates Party Strength

"What proportion of the people in Austria now support you?"

"If general elections were held tomorrow, we should get about 36 per cent of the votes."

"What kind of reforms could you give them?"

"We should even up the economic life and more fairly distribute the common wealth. We should bring all high salaries down, fixing a maximum of $250 a month. We'd take the money which the state is paying for doles and to foreign creditors and create work. We'd introduce harmony into economic and social life. We'd control industry and trade so as to make them serve the common good."

"What is the attitude of the Austrian National Socialists toward Germany?"

"If the people of Austria want to form a union with Germany, we insist that they have that right. However, we shall take no hasty steps. We are for peace and not for war. We are for international good will. That is Hitler's policy. Austria would retain its cultural and traditional individuality. Such a union would bring Austria liberation and advance, not humiliation and regress."

Right of Self-Determination

"What about treaty revision?"

"Let the peoples themselves decide to which states they want to belong. Let all Germans be in a German state; we want no conquests."

"But if treaty revision should cause the collapse of certain states?"

"States with a capacity to endure will endure."

"What will happen to Marxist Socialism in Austria?"

"It is doomed. It will meet the same fate here as in Germany, because it is based on class divisions, on social strife and materialism."

"And the present dictatorship?"

"It can't possibly continue. It represents but 20 per cent of the people and the inert, conservative elements at that. We are the active elements. The nation is looking to us to lead it."

Democratic Institutions Defended by Socialists Against Dictatorship

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—Dr. Julius Deutsch, former War Minister and one of the three most influential Socialist leaders in Austria, did not appear happy, but in a fighting mood. He is planning no retreat.

"We are in a very difficult situation," he said, "but shall hold our ground. I believe we shall succeed in maintaining democracy in Austria.

"There is no reason why parliamentary government should not function here. We Socialists, who always receive more than 40 per cent of the votes cast in Austria and are the largest party here, are ready to come to an understanding with the Christian Socialists and coöperate with them, but by their acts they make such a course almost impossible.

"Hitlerism would represent no great danger if parliamentarism were working, but under the present dictatorship anything may happen. Hitlerism is growing, because of the folly of the Government. The dictatorship plays into their hands. But they are winning none of our supporters."

When asked if he expected revolutionary measures from the right, Dr. Deutsch said, "If any group should try to take the Government of the city of Vienna by force that would mean civil war. Nothing less. We are armed and we shall fight. We prefer conciliation. We shall avoid provocation. Even though our defense force is formally outlawed, we are keeping our hidden arms and our organization is intact. And if attacked we shall fight. The whole party will fight in defense of Vienna."

"But," he continued, "we hope for peaceful developments and for the restoration of parliamentarism. Our party is not diminishing, nor is our strength declining. We hope the Government will quit its extremely dangerous dictatorial policy.

"We hope," he repeated, "to preserve Austria for democracy."

The Dance

Pauline Chellis

Miss Pauline Chellis and a group gathered from her pupils at the May and Sargent Schools, gave a dance recital at the Repertory Theater last evening, to a large and friendly audience. Thus in Boston does the social element spur on the dance.

Miss Chellis designed all but one of the dance compositions herself. Her group choreography is an eclectic reflection of more than one modern dancer, the orchestration cleverly wrought. "From the Depths" (MacDowell) achieves an effect of the rhythm of sea grasses in a well-spaced undulating pattern, after the manner of a Humphrey-Weidman composition seen at the Opera House several years ago. The "Song of the Fields" (Brahms) from "A New England Suite," is another finely conceived group number of reminiscential background. Studies in contrary motion, mass balance, and the more intricate details would have received a clearer delineation in an ensemble less tentative than a student choir. Miss Chellis's solos reveal a sense of the decorative and the humoresque. The costumes by Miss Pauline Lawrence were of ravishing high colors, pleasingly harmonized or contrasted and tasteful in line. Miss Louise Doucot, pianist, and Miss Nina Spaulding, violinist, were the accompanists.

The "New England Suite," which composed the latter half of the program, is an interesting dance interpretation of early New England days, in four numbers and a Prologue. In "The Intolerance of Salem," Miss Martha Graham's influence is strongly felt. The amateur's mistake of repeating successes in the first half unduly lengthened the program.

M. L.

Boston Art Notes

Goodman-Walker

An artist who has remained a name, and perhaps, a startling personality for us hereabouts is finally shown in his work, exhibited at the Goodman-Walker Galleries. Mr. Louis Eilshemius is an American painter of Dutch origin. It was not until he was fairly well on in years that it was known at all that he painted. When his canvases were brought to the attention of the outside world they were considered "modern," advance guard and all that. Extraneous considerations grafted the name of the painter on the minds of the populace. He was an inveterate writer of letters to the press. To this day he writes with amazing aplomb, lauding his gift.

It is another instance when we must separate wheat from chaff. Frankly we prefer to face the pictures in our tranquil way, unperturbed, and unprejudiced by a trail of publicity. Mr. Eilshemius proves to be of the quieter type of painter. Any radical elements that might be discerned in his style are such as grew fairly conventional in the eighteen-nineties. In fact, judging from the canvases in Copley Square, he seems closer kin to the enterprising manner of Corot. Occasionally there is a trace of Renoir's lush, diffuse, glowing brushwork; sometimes there is a hint of Constable; sometimes with a good stretch of the imagination we may even include Van Gogh for comparison. In the latest work, Arthur Davies's illusory mode comes to mind.

There is texture, there is atmosphere and sensitiveness in Mr. Eilshemius's canvases. Yet there is wanting continuity, a sense of logical growth in his various styles, a perceptible line. In none of the pictures does one feel solidity, complete assurance in the facture, a conviction on the part of the artist as to where exactly he should begin, and where he should end. His craft lacks a substructure.

It would be unfair to judge a painter finally from a dozen works, yet this impression is unmistakable from the collection at Goodman-Walker's.

D. A.

Admitted to Practice Before Supreme Court

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Harris & Ewing

MISS SYLVIA DEANE

Young Woman of 25 Enters Practice In U. S. Supreme Court

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Youngest of any attorney to be admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court in the decade that ages have been recorded is Miss Sylvia Deane, 25, whose admission was recently approved when moved by Representative Carroll L. Beedy (R.) of Maine, to whom she has been secretary for almost 10 years.

Encouraged by Mr. Beedy to begin the study of law when she was 19, Miss Deane finished the course at the National University of Law here, and did post graduate in international law at George Washington University. For several years she worked all day in Mr. Beedy's office at the Capitol, went to school every night except Sunday and studied after she reached home at 10 p. m. When she was a junior, with an average of .97, she won the Hurst medal for scholarship in competition with a class of 300, some of whom had been already practicing. Since graduation she has fulfilled the admission requirement for the Supreme Court of three years' practice before the highest tribunal of the "State"—in this case, the District of Columbia.

When she began the study of law, Miss Deane was often helped in her studies by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, who then had an office across the hall from Mr. Beedy's. The future plans of the young woman lawyer are uncertain but there is a possibility that she may enter the legal division of the Department of State.

Around the House Office Building Miss Deane is well known for a filing system she has invented. Constituents' letters are filed both chronologically and alphabetically so they may be instantly located. New Congressmen send their secretaries around to copy it and manufacturers of filing cabinets have also inspected it.

Jimmie Walthour And Spencer Still Leading

Boston International Six-Day Bicycle Race
12 Noon Standing

	Miles	Laps	Pts
Spencer-J. Walthour	931	5	173
Hill-Lands	931	5	94
Winter-Duelberg	931	5	94
Dempsey-Sheehan	931	5	89
DeFillippo-Panaterre	931	5	41
Grimm-Servignini	931	4	176
R. Walthour-Wissel	931	4	107
Walker-Beckman	931	3	116
Keating-McNamara	931	3	93
Boogman-Boogman	931	3	48
Devito-Manera	931	3	39
LeFenetre-DeLille	931	2	49
Horder-Ritter	931	1	114

Freddie Spencer of Plainfield, N. J., and Jimmie Walthour of Brooklyn continued to lead the standing in Boston's international six-day professional bicycle race, which is being held at the Boston Garden, when the 12 noon checkup was made today. The pair, which wear the United States colors, not only held their own in a day of hectic sprints and jams, so far as mileage was concerned; but they added noticeably to their total points, which will count at the end of the race only if the leading teams are tied as to mileage. Five teams had covered 931 miles, 5 laps at noon today; but Spencer and Walthour had 173 points to their credit as against 94 for Hill and Lands and Winter and Duelberg, who were tied for second place.

The heaviest losers in the previous 12 hours were Harris Horder and Charley Ritter wearing English colors, who were last in the standing with 931 miles 1 lap. Grimm and Servignini, the American-Italian pair, now sixth by one lap, are in a fine position to press to a higher place by having a point total of 176 and being only one lap behind the leaders.

Neighborliness Held Mark of Good Motorist

Be as good a neighbor in driving an automobile as when talking over the backyard fence and automobile fatalities and accidents will be decreased considerably, was Mr. Morgan T. Ryan's advice at the monthly meeting of the Aleppo Temple Shriners. The Registrar of Motor Vehicles stamped "neighborliness" as the golden rule of the highway.

Roars of laughter at humorous instances related by the Registrar were mingled with sober concern over the tragedies of the highways which the Registrar attributed mainly to thoughtlessness. Contrary to general opinion, he said, fatalities are caused for the most part by well-meaning individuals.

Policyholders Hit Reinsurance Plan For Illinois Firm

CHICAGO, April 26 (AP)—An attack on the reinsurance plan of the Associated Mutuals of Boston for the Illinois Life Insurance Company brought a statement from Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson April 24 that the court might be forced to liquidate the Illinois Life if the plan were not consummated soon.

The Boston group's reinsurance scheme was generally approved by the court some time ago. The Illinois Life has been in receivership, its failure officially blamed on frozen investments.

Attorneys for the policyholders charged yesterday that the Boston plan was a "deliberate and calculated attempt to make tremendous and unjust profits at the expense of policyholders."

"The plan provides no check on the company's operating expenses," said Mr. James W. Milne, representing a group of policyholders and agents of Illinois Life. "They say they will hold salaries of four principal executives of the new company down to $92,000 a year. That is far too much. Profits they could make under their plan would exceed $900,000 a year." Then, under questioning by another attorney, the counsel for the Associated Mutuals said that the reinsurance plan would be abandoned unless a $3,400,000 loan were granted by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

"It looks to me," commented Judge Wilkerson, "as if this matter is shaping out like so many other trust estates. It is my duty to conserve the assets of the Illinois Life Insurance Company. If this thing can't be worked out I shall be forced to order the sale of assets for the benefit of policyholders and creditors."

Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Grin and Bearit," songs, humor.
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring," sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill," sketch.
6:15 NBC, Songs and patter.
6:30 Announcements; sport review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Octavus Roy Cohen story.
7:30 "Happy Landings," with Mitzi Green.
7:45 Talk, "Massachusetts Bay Colony."
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC, Jesters; male trio.
8:45 NBC, Phil Cook; Shavers.
9:00 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
9:30 NBC, Donald Novis; Conrad Thibault; Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Revelers Quartet.
10:15 Springfield Republican news.
10:30 NBC, Pan-American Concert: soloists; Service Orchestras.
11:00 Reports; sports review.
11:15 Jimmie McHale's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Master Singers'"; chorus.
12:00 Joe Rines's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Jack Beauvais; organ.
5:15 Regent Trio; soloist.
5:30 Herbert J. Wolf Post Legion Band.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "The Old Painter," talk.
6:45 "Tessie the Typist," sketch.
7:00 Phil Saltman, pianist.
7:15 Aleppo Temple Shrine Circus: band, Walter Smith, director.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Fannie Brice; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Mystery drama.
9:00 NBC, Ranny Weeks; orchestra.
9:15 NBC, "Merrie England."
9:30 NBC, Address by Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald at Pilgrims Society banquet, New York.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; quartet.
10:30 NBC, "Dance Hits of Yesteryear."
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Captivators Orchestra.
5:15 CBS, Do Re Mi, female trio.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "The Origin of Superstitions."
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Cello."
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription, sketch.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge," sketch.
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers," sketch.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter; news flashes.
8:00 CBS, "The Voice of Experience."
8:15 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Irving Kaufman; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Mary Eastman; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Tommy McLaughlin; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
10:00 CBS, Waring's Pennsylvanians; George Givot; "Mandy Lou."
10:30 Brunswick Orchestra.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; Nino Martini, tenor.
11:30-1:00 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe, sketch.
6:00 CBS, Paul Tremaine's Orchestra.
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Baseball; weather; news; time.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 Boston School Committee talk.
7:45 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 "Behind the Mike"; sketch.
8:30 Powers Brothers, vocal trio.
8:45 Organ recital.
9:00 Hank Penny and his Cronies.
9:15 Le Faradis Dance Band.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 Local dance music.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, Little Jack Little.

WHDH, Boston (330kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Sheehan's Irish Minstrels.
5:15 New Yorkers Orchestra.
5:30 Local dance feature.
5:45 WHDH Ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Henry E. Williams.
6:15 241st Coast Artillery Band.
6:45 "Song Pictures," with Orrin White, tenor.
7:00 Playhouse Varieties.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Local dance music.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 "Etchings in Music"; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Local news dispatches.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Closing stocks.
4:00 p. m.—Musical programs.
4:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:30 p. m.—Recordings.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels.
8:15 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Earnest Beaufort.
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:35 p. m.—Chickering Hour.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, "Thursday Special."

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecast, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; studio; music.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
2:15 p. m.—NBC and local programs.
3:30 p. m.—Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Washington, Fred Hoey, reporting.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Reports; news; music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS program.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor; Rose Bampton; Mendelssohn Club.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Penn Relay Carnival, Franklin Field, Philadelphia.

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The Home Forum

The Tiny Pine

ONLY people who love trees and flowers very much will understand about the tiny pine. Only those who have thrilled at watching a hyacinth growing in a round bowl, from the first prescient crack in the brown earth to the last poignant day before the scented cascade of blossoms fades on the shining stalk. Only imprudent people for whom the autumn's breathless climax is a single golden tree, tall like a lighted candle, and like a candle the more lovely because its glow is transient. Only people whose last thought at night and whose first in the morning reaches out through the window for a still glance at the sky. Only these unworldly folk will know.

They will understand why my swift, brief days in Japan seemed focused on a single purpose: the acquisition of a tiny pine, one of the dwarfed trees for which the Flowery Kingdom is famous. For months I had been scheming and dreaming about it. I did not want two dwarf pines, or three. I wanted just one; but it must be one that would send my heart soaring at sight. I would know it as soon as I saw it. Out of all the pines in Nippon it would be *the* pine. I would take it home and care for it always. It would be among my most precious possessions, and perhaps it would live forever.

Although I landed at Yokohama, I decided not to buy the tree until I had crossed Japan to Kobe. For, even though I should insist upon carrying it myself, it might fall into the hands of porters who would treat it irreverently, like a piece of baggage. However, as I went about the streets of Yokohama, my eyes strayed to every nurseryman's shop and flower shop along the way. With that delicious sense of guilt familiar to sentimental persons, when they are trying to accomplish something under the noses of practical companions, from time to time I lured my friends over the thresholds of the tree-and-flower shops and, after admiring the primroses and praising the geraniums with magnificent cunning, casually stooped to inspect the miniature evergreens.

* * *

Arriving in Kobe, I took a deep breath and looked out of the window at the maze of streets that ran like trickles of spilled water down the slope to the water front. In which of these little streets, gay with shopkeepers' banners and smelling of soy and seaweed, would I find my heart's desire?

That day and the next, on the night of which I was to take ship, I strolled about the shopping streets alone, with an eye well open for pine-sellers' establishments. I found a few of them. One was a scant assortment of eight or ten little trees, spread out at the edge of the street by a strolling vendor. They were shoddy things, with shaggy needles and branches twisted without skill —cheap merchandise, the practical folk would have said. Another was a big shop, too elegant, too prosperous. Hard-eyed salesmen in Western clothes addressed me in bad English, and the prices were unchastely high. I went away almost at once. No, it would not be at such a shop that I would find the lovely thing I sought.

At the dinner table that evening, although I was loath to discuss a subject so dear to my heart, I mentioned the object of my quest, and asked advice as to where I might find it. The replies were characteristic of that *penchant* of humankind for throwing cold water upon the eager whims of children and of grown-ups who are old enough to know better. Why did I want a dwarf pine? It would be a nuisance on the journey. Where would I put it in my stateroom? Wasn't too much salt air bad for Japanese evergreens? It was understood that they generally perished on the sea. Probably a branch would get broken. Why didn't I buy something easy to pack, like a length of *obi* silk? That would be just the thing; my friends would take me shopping for it tomorrow. And besides, why should anyone want one of those poor little dwarfs? It seemed cruel to stunt and twist them, when otherwise they might grow to be big, straight trees.

This last argument jogged my equilibrium for a moment. Was I, perhaps, misguided in my obsession? I took refuge in the thought that the Japanese have practiced dwarfing for generations on a few special varieties of small evergreens, making it a fine art; that perhaps, left to the elements, the pine of my eventual choice would not have grown up to be a big, straight tree; and indeed, what better destiny could await any living thing than the cherished fulfillment of its own minute perfection? Large, beautiful things are no finer than small beautiful things: beauty cannot be measured by three dimensions.

* * *

The next day I set forth again, feeling brave after the battle. And just as the twilight was descending, like a clear mist, I found what I wanted. It was in a little shop in a tiny street off the *Motomachi*. Two pygmy trees stood at attention at the door, like twin soldiers on guard over their comrades inside. The low room, softened by the dusk, was scented with the damp, forest smell of resin. A courteous little old man in a dark *kimono* bowed a welcome; and his family, of all ages and sizes, made me welcome, too; touching their foreheads to the straw matting where they sat around a small glowing brazier on a raised platform at the back of the shop, like the families of most shopkeepers in the old-fashioned Japan that is passing.

The little old man turned on an electric light well in the rear. Electricity seemed incongruous here, but it was dim enough to throw the prim rows of low pines on the floor into eerie, shadowy loveliness. Together we bent over them, looking at one after another. He loved them. With his own old hands, as gnarled as the pines' gray trunks, he had tenderly twisted their branches, gentle as if they had been babies. He had tucked them into glazed pots, spreading soft, mossy earth over their little roots, and trickling gentle films of water down over the big, gray rock to which each clung.

One was a proud little tree with its head held high; another bowed low, with the sweet humility of a Japanese lady; a third was twisted on its trunk like a dancer pirouetting; another stood on tiptoe like a child. And then I saw the one which I knew in a flash was mine: a low, sturdy pine in a blue bowl, with two strong, small branches outstretched on opposite sides. One was short, and pointed down; the other was long and pointed up. It had that accurate dissonance, that exquisite asymmetry which characterizes Japanese art at its simple best. Strong and joyous, it seemed to reach down to the earth and up to the sky, drawing them together in the ultimate perfection of its tiny loveliness.

Over thin, hot cups of pale green tea, the purchase was made. It had not been necessary to ask the price beforehand; I knew it would be good. Tenderly the old man wrapped my new possession in a square of rough paper, quiet blue like the glazed pot. I bowed, and he and his family bowed, and I took my leave. My arms ached almost unbearably with the weight of the little tree, but not for the world would I have let anyone else carry it for me; not for the world would I have taken a rickshaw or a taxi. In the bright lights and the soft shadows of the Japanese streets, through the rising and falling chatter and the moving pattern of many *kimonos*, I walked with my treasure in my arms, happy as only foolish folk can be.

M. M. M.

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Rain

Rain in silver,
Minted silver,
The coinage of the Sun
Who gives it to the Wind
To spend upon the Earth.
And the Wind strides across the Earth
Spending the Rain.
With wide and laughing gesture
She strews it over the hill,
With open, generous hand
She pours it into the meadow,
Through slow, loving fingers
It trickles into the forest.
The Wind is still.

Every tinkling coin
Has vanished into the Earth,
But the Earth will pay
Her debt to the Sun:
Racemes of velvet
Will she hang upon the alder
And satin tassels
On the hazel bough,
The dove will mourn again
The columbine will bloom
The fir will point her spire
Closer to the sky,
And the plum wear a fragrance
Reminiscent of the stars.

Rain is magic,
Silver magic
The coinage of the Sun.

Y. LOCHINVAR.

Pungent April

April is that part of the season that never cloys upon the palate. It does not surfeit one with good things, but provokes and stimulates the curiosity. One is on the alert, there are hints and suggestions on every hand. Something has just passed, or stirred, or called, or breathed, in the open air or in the ground about, that we would fain know more of. May is sweet, but April is pungent. There is frost enough in it to make it sharp, and heat enough in it to make it quick. . . . There is a brief period in our spring when I like more than at any other time to drive along the country roads, or even to be shot along by steam and have the landscape presented to me like a map. It is at that period, usually late in April, when we behold the first quickening of the earth. The waters have subsided, the roads have become dry, the sunshine has grown strong and its warmth has penetrated the sod; there is a stir of preparation about the farm and all through the country.

One does not care to see things very closely; his interest in nature is not special but general. The earth is coming to life again. All the genial and more fertile places in the landscape are brought out; the earth is quickened in spots and streaks; you can see at a glance where man and nature have dealt the most kindly with it. The warm, moist places, the places that have had the wash of some building or of the road, or have been subjected to some special mellowing influence, how quickly the turf awakens there and shows the tender green! . . . A little earlier the homesteads looked cold and naked; the old farmhouse was bleak and unattractive; now nature seems especially to smile upon it; her genial influences crowd up around it; the turf awakens all about as if in a spirit of friendliness. See the old barn on the meadow slope; the green seems to have oozed out from it, and to have flowed slowly down the hill; at a little distance it is lost in the sere stubble. One can see where every spring lies buried about the fields; its influence is felt at the surface, and the turf is early quickened there. Where the cattle have loved to lie and ruminate in the warm summer twilight, there the April sunshine loves to linger, too, till the sod thrills to new life. . . .

The home, the domestic feeling in nature, is brought out and enhanced at this time; what man has done tells, especially what he has done well. Our interest centers in the farmhouse, and in the influence that seems to radiate from there. The older the home, the more genial nature looks about it. . . . The full charm of this April landscape is not brought out till the afternoon. It seems to need the slanting rays of the evening sun to give it the right mellowness and tenderness, or the right perspective. It is, perhaps, a little too bald in the strong, white light of the earlier part of the day; but when the faint, four-o'clock shadows begin to come out, and we look through the green vistas, and along the farm lanes toward the west, or out across long stretches of fields above which spring seems fairly hovering, just ready to alight, and note the teams slowly plowing, the brightened mould-board gleaming in the sun now and then,—it is at such times we feel its fresh, delicate attraction the most. . . . The eye can devour a succession of landscapes at such a time; there is nothing that sates or entirely fills it, but every spring token stimulates it and makes it more on the alert.—From "Signs and Seasons," by JOHN BURROUGHS. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

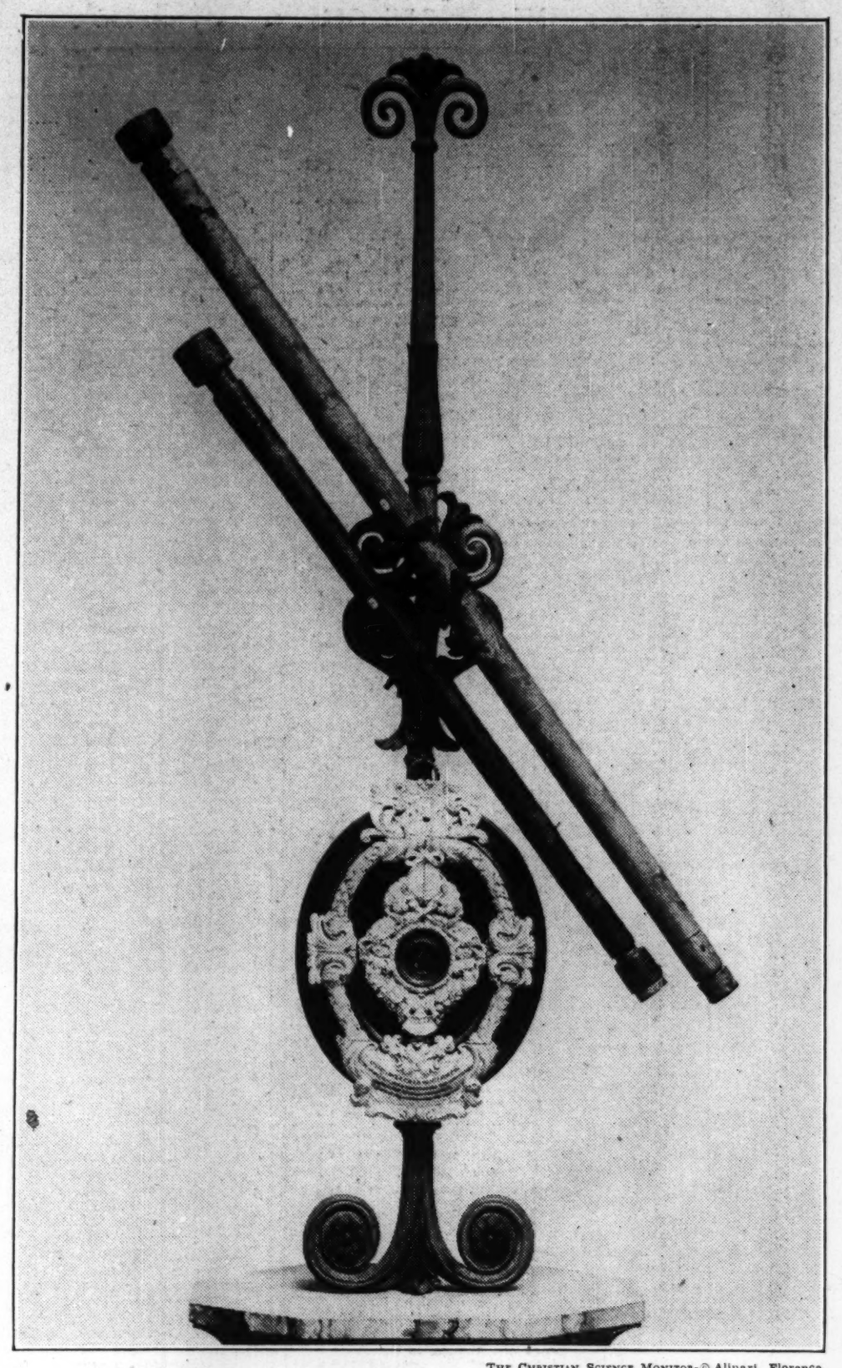
Three, to Bring on the Spring

As though one spoken word
Said now,
Might set the small bright bird
Upon the bough.

As though a second, another,
Spoken aright,
Might suddenly, stormily smother
The branches in white.

As though a third, a third
Might bring
A blue sky widening over the bough and the bird—
And the day be spring.

DAVID MORTON.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Alinari, Florence

Telescopes By the Aid of Which Galileo Studied the Stars

THESE two slanting tubes, set in a decorated stand, may not at first glance arrest the attention, but, looked at more closely and identified, they impress thought and stir the imagination with their significance. For these are telescopes made and used by Galileo Galilei, the great Italian natural scientist, born at Pisa in 1564. It was he who, in consequence of his explanation of the earth's movement and the fixed position of the sun, was, in 1633, denounced by the Tribunal of the Inquisition in Rome. And when, forced to denounce and revoke his own interpretations and conclusions, he yet dared to murmur, as he rose from his knees: "Eppur si muove!" (However, it does move).

The first experimental philosopher, Galileo discovered the laws of weight, invented the pendulum, the hydrostatic balance, the thermometer and the proportional compass. Models the size of the originals have been made of some of his instruments and apparatus (which are preserved in the Italian National Museum of the History of Science in Florence) to send to the Chicago Exposition.

The most important of these models are the reproductions of the two telescopes, made and used by Galileo, and of the first air thermometer which he made in 1602. There is also the model, illustrating Galileo's application of the pendulum to clocks. Other models which will be on view will include instruments constructed for the famous Academy of the "Cimento," which was founded by the Grand-Duke Ferdinand II and his brother Prince Leopold de' Medici for the purpose of carrying out experiments in natural science. Of the Academy's instruments, notable, apart from their technical value for the beauty of design and workmanship, models have been made for the Chicago Exposition of the hygrometer invented by the Grand-Duke Ferdinand II in 1645; and of the first barometer made by Galileo's favorite pupil, Evangelista Torricelli, in 1644. There is also a full-sized model of the famous burning-lens and stand which, made by Benedict Bregans of Dresden in 1690, was brought to Florence in 1697. Experiments were made with it by several generations of distinguished Italian natural scientists, and also by the famous English chemist, Sir Humphry Davy, who, during his visit to Florence in 1813, was successful in effecting the combustion of diamonds and other precious stones with the Bregans lens.

All these instruments have the deepest interest for workers in natural science today, as marking the steps on the long path of research. But none of them, perhaps, is so appealing to the imagination as those old telescopes through which Galileo scanned the stars.

Prawdziwy Sukces

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim.

OKREŚLENIE wyrazu sukces jest takie: "to, co następuje; więc następstwo, skutek, wynik lub rezultat przedsięwzięcia, dobry lub zły". Dalsze określenie brzmi: "przychylne albo pomyślne ukończenie każdego poczynania, osiągnięcie zamierzonego celu". Zatem z ludzkiego punktu widzenia sukces jest dopięciem czegoś i może, albo i nie, zawierać w sobie zdobycie dobrobytu, wybitnej roli w społeczeństwie lub rozszerzenia interesu.

Prawdziwy sukces, czyli powodzenie, jest dopięciem właściwego celu, albo osiągnięciem dobrej sprawy. Jeżeli komuś nie powodzi się w jego przedsięwzięciach, czy nie byłoby wskazane rozpatrzeć poważnie, czem jest powodzenie w jego wierzeniu, oraz jakiemi sposobami posługuje się on, kiedy usiłuje osiągnąć to powodzenie? Czy to nie materjalność w jednej z niezliczonego mnóstwa jej form, o którą on się ubiega? Jeśli tak, płonny jest jego wysiłek, nie będzie mu bowiem powodzić się prawdziwie nawet w razie osiągnięcia swego celu. Dlaczego? Ponieważ rzeczywisty sukces jest duchowy; jest on wynikiem wyrażania cech duchowych w ludzkiem doświadczeniu. Jeżeli ktokolwiek odzwierciedla takie cechy, jak uczciwość, staranność, wytrwałość, cierpliwość, niesamolubstwo, czystość, nadzieję, radość, wiarę, to w tem osiąga sukces, objaw zaś duchowego powodzenia tego musi być i jest dostrzeżony po ludzku.

Chrystus Jezus miał najwięcej powodzenia od wszystkich ludzi, jakich świat znał. Niema żadnej wzmianki o tem, by nie udało mu się kiedykolwiek uskutecznienie tego, co przedsięwziął. Dla niego jedyną rzeczywistością był Bóg, dobro, więc nie brakło mu nigdy żadnego dobra. Ponieważ mu się powiodło żyć czysto i bezgrzesznie, przeto miał on powodzenie w swem posłannictwie Wskazującego drogę i Wzoru.

Podobnież powiodło się w swej misji Mary Baker Eddy, Odkrywczyni i Założycielce Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, ustanowić zapomocą swych dzieł prawidło Chrześcijańskiego uzdrawiania naukowego. Kiedy sama została uzdrowiona sposobem duchowym, ona usiłowała odkryć regułę, czyli prawo, któremu w swem przeświadczeniu zawdzięczała uzdrowienie; odpowiedź na swe poszukiwania znalazła badając Biblję. O tem odkryciu ona powiada w Retrospection and Introspection /p.25/: "Nazwałam /tę Wiedzę/ Chrześcijańską przeto, iż jest współczująca, pomocna i duchowa". Jozue napominał dzieci Izraela: "Bójcie się Pana, a służcie mu w doskonałości i w prawdzie . . . A jeźli się wam zda źle służyć Panu, obierzcież sobie dziś, komubyście służyli, . . . ale ja i dom mój będziemy służyli Panu". Dla każdego musi nadejść chwila postanowienia służyć Bogu "w doskonałości i prawdzie". Kilka lat temu pewien człowiek, zbudzony łagodnym dotknięciem uzdrawiającego Chrystusa, Prawdy, powziął zamiar naśladowania nauk Biblji w świetle Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej i posłuszeństwa im. Badania prędko przekonały go, że jego metody prowadzenia interesów były błędne, jego pobudki—samolubne, a jego sukcesy w istocie były uchybieniami,—niepowodzeniami, ponieważ nie spełniały nakazów Złotej Reguły i Dziesięciu Przykazań. On rychło zdał sobie sprawę z tego, że jego rzeczywisty interes—w posłuszeństwie Bogu, w prawych czynach, uczciwości, niesamolubstwie, sprawiedliwości i stanie czynnym w każdej sytuacji, w której może się znaleźć. Tedy stopniowo przyszło uporządkowanie wraz z sukcesem w interesach i postępowemi zmianami w jego sprawach; wreszcie dziś on, praktyk Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, poświęca cały swój czas sprawie Ojca swego.

W Genesis czytamy: "Stworzył tedy Bóg człowieka na wyobrażenie swoje, na wyobrażenie Boże stworzył go". Skoro człowiek Boży jest obrazem obfitości, dobrotliwości, zupełności Bożej, nie może więc nie wyrażać tych cech. Wykazuje on chwałę, majestat Ducha boskiego. Przez odzwierciedlenie boskie człowiek wie to, co Ojciec wie, żywi on myśli Boże. Jako odbicie nieskończonej Miłości boskiej, wyraża on bogactwo wielkiej obfitości zasobów duchowych.

Skoro jednostka urzeczywistnia te fakty duchowe, może jej się wieść, nawet śród pozornej piątaniny realnego a nierealnego, dobrego a niedobrego, jeśli tylko będzie wiodła życie zgodne z naukami Biblji. Czyni to ona odkładając na bok nierzeczywiste zło bezcelowe, zastępując go tem, co jest piękne, dobre i realne. Jeżeli czyni ona to w cichości i pokorze, da dowód prawdy słów Jezusowych: "Błogosławieni cisi, albowiem oni odziedziczą ziemię".

W Miscellaneous Writings /p. 110/ Mrs. Eddy pisze: "Kochane dzieci! Świat potrzebuje was bardziej jako dzieci, niż jako mężczyzn i kobiet; potrzeba mu bowiem waszej niewinności, niesamolubstwa, wiernego przywiązania, nieposzlakowanych żyć. Winniście też czuwać i modlić się, byście zachowali te cnoty bez zmazy, i nie utracili ich w zetknięciu się ze światem". Następnie wyraża ona tę krzepiącą pewność: "Czy można mieć wznioślejszą ambicję, niż utwierdzać w sobie to, co Jezus miłował, i wiedzieć, że przykład wasz więcej stwarza moralności dla człowieczeństwa, niż słowa"!

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

True Success

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A DEFINITION of "success" is "that which comes after; hence, consequence, issue, outcome, or result, of an undertaking, whether good or bad." A further definition is "the favorable or prosperous termination of anything attempted; attainment of a proposed object." Success, then, regarded humanly, is attainment, and may or may not include the acquisition of wealth, social prominence, or business expansion.

True success is the attainment of a proper goal or the achievement of a worthy object. If one is not successful in his undertakings, may it not be well to consider seriously what he believes success to be; also, what methods he is using in striving for its attainment? Is it materiality in some of its myriad forms for which he is striving? If so, he is striving vainly, for he will not be truly successful even if he gains his goal. Why? Because real success is spiritual, the result of the expression of spiritual qualities in human experience. If one is reflecting qualities such as honesty, accuracy, perseverance, patience, unselfishness, purity, hope, joy, faith, he is therein succeeding, and the manifestation of this spiritual success must and will be seen humanly.

Christ Jesus was the most successful man the world has ever known. There is no record that he ever failed to accomplish anything which he undertook to do. To him God, good, alone was real and he therefore lacked nothing good. Because he succeeded in living purely and sinlessly, he succeeded in his mission as Way-shower and Exemplar.

Likewise, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, succeeded in her mission of establishing, through her writings, the rule of scientific Christian healing. When she was healed through spiritual means, she sought to discover the rule or law which she felt certain was responsible for her healing, and she found the answer to her quest as she searched the Bible. Of her discovery she has said (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 25), "I named it *Christian*, because it is compassionate, helpful, and spiritual."

Joshua admonished the children of Israel: "Fear the Lord, and serve him in sincerity and in truth. . . . And if it seem evil unto you to serve the Lord, choose you this day whom ye will serve; . . . but as for me and my house, we will serve the Lord." Everyone must at some time choose to serve God "in sincerity and in truth." Some years ago, a man, awakened by the gentle touch of the healing Christ, Truth, chose to follow and obey the teachings of the Bible in the light of Christian Science. His study quickly convinced him that his business methods were wrong, his motives selfish, and his successes really failures—failures because they failed to comply with the enactments of the Golden Rule and the Ten Commandments. Soon he learned that his real business was to obey God, to do right, to be honest, unselfish, just, and active in whatever condition he might be placed. Gradually, then, there came readjustments with business successes and progressive changes in his business, until today as a Christian Science practitioner he is devoting his entire time to the Father's business.

In Genesis it states that "God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him." Since God's man images forth the fullness, the goodness, the completeness of God, he cannot do other than express these qualities. He is showing forth the glory, the majesty, of divine Spirit. By divine reflection man knows what the Father knows, thinks God's thoughts. As the reflection of divine, infinite Love, he expresses the wealth of affluent spiritual riches.

As the individual realizes these spiritual facts, even amidst the seeming mingling of the real and unreal, the good and bad, he can succeed in living consistently with the teachings of the Bible. This he does as he puts off the unreal, purposeless evil, and replaces it in his life with the beautiful, the good, and the real. If he does this meekly and humbly, he will prove the truth of Jesus' words, "Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth."

Mrs. Eddy has written (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 110), "Beloved children, the world has need of you, —and more as children than as men and women: it needs your innocence, unselfishness, faithful affection, uncontaminated lives. You need also to watch, and pray that you preserve these virtues unstained, and lose them not through contact with the world." And then she expresses this comforting assurance: "What grander ambition is there than to maintain in yourselves what Jesus loved, and to know that your example, more than words, makes morals for mankind!"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

A Well-Rounded Tale

The distinguishing feature of a well-rounded tale has been defined in various ways, but the general reader need not be burdened with many definitions. Briefly, a story should be an organism. To use the words applied to the epic by Addison, whose artistic feeling in this kind was of the subtlest, "nothing should go before it, be intermixed with it, or follow after it, that is not related to it." Tested by such considerations as these there are obviously many volumes of fiction remarkable, and even great, in their character-drawing, their feeling, their philosophy, which are quite second-rate in their structural quality as narratives. Instances will occur to every one's mind; but instead of dwelling upon these it is more interesting to name some which most nearly fulfill the conditions. Their fewness is remarkable, and bears out the opinion expressed earlier in this essay, that the art of novel-writing is as yet in its tentative stage only. Among them "Tom Jones" is usually pointed out as a near approach to perfection in this as in some other characteristics; though, speaking for myself, I do not perceive its great superiority in artistic form over some other novels of lower reputation. The "Bride of Lammermoor" is an almost perfect specimen of form, which is the more remarkable in that Scott, as a rule, depends more upon episode, dialogue, and description for exciting interest, than upon the well-knit interdependence of parts. . . .

Herein lies Richardson's real If only claim to be placed on a level with Fielding: the artist spirit that he everywhere displays in the structural parts of his work and in the interaction of the personages, notably those of "Clarissa Harlowe." However cold, even artificial, we may, at times, deem the heroine and her companions in the pages of that excellent tale, however numerous the twitches of unreality in their movements across the scene beside those in the figures animated by Fielding, we feel, nevertheless, that we are under the guidance of a hand which has consummate skill in evolving a graceful, well-balanced set of conjectures, forming altogether one of those circumstantial wholes which when approached by events in real life, cause the observer to pause and reflect, and say: "What a striking history!" We should look generously upon his deficiency in the robuster touches of nature, for it is the deficiency of an author whose artistic sense of form was developed at the expense of his accuracy of observation as regards substance. No person who has a due perception of the constructive art shown in Greek tragic drama can be blind to the constructive art of Richardson.—"From Life and Art," by THOMAS HARDY. (New York: Greenberg.)

I Remember the Wind

I remember the wind—do you?
And the sky a bowl of cobalt blue—
And there were only I and you—
And the quaint small flowers and the earth—
And the sense of deep and soundless mirth—
That rose to the circle of our lips,
And the shadowed sails of the lazy ships.
I picked a flower to give to you—
And the sky a bowl of cobalt blue—
I remember the wind—do you?

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Moderate Rally Is Succeeded By Another Setback

Stock Market Closing Is Irregular With Mixed Gains and Losses

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—The stock market again backed and filled erratically today. Occasional strength in rails and utilities was offset by heaviness in some industrials.

The late market turned rather heavy as an early afternoon rally in the carriers failed to attract other groups.

Advances of 1 to 2 points were maintained in Delaware & Hudson, Louisville & Nashville, Lackawanna & Western, Consolidated Gas and Aviation Corporation.

Losses of fractions to a point were shown in Allied Chemical, American Can, General Foods, American Telephone and United States Steel. Homestake dropped 11 points.

Turnover approximated 2,800,000 shares.

The rally in the American dollar in foreign exchange dealings, added to assurances in Washington that the inflationary powers sought by the Administration would be used "with prudence and caution," tended to calm fears of drastic depreciation of the dollar, and check the flight of funds into equities.

Business Expansion

But indications of pronounced business improvement, as shown in electric power and steel production reports, tended to replace inflation hopes and fears as a bullish market factor.

Some commission houses stressed the abnormally high ratio of current share prices to earnings, but were impressed by the signs of business expansion. Foreign buying was reported in the share market.

The report of the U. S. Steel Corp. for the first quarter reflected the extreme slump in business in March, but the deficit before preferred dividends of $16,730,271 was only $903 larger than in the December quarter. Ordering of another dividend of 50 cents on the preferred stock was interpreted in some quarters as in response to the improvement in the steel business in the last fortnight. A few weeks ago, Wall Street was inclined to look for omission of the dividend.

General Motors reported net earnings in the first quarter of the year equal, after preferred dividends, to 11 cents a share on the common, compared with 17 cents in the like period of last year. The Westinghouse Electric quarterly report showed a net loss of $3,491,572, compared with $1,320,148 in the like period of last year, but the company reported March bookings the largest since July of last year, and said, "It would seem inevitable that business generally will soon begin to show improvement. Already it is being felt in some directions. . . ." Borden ordered the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents.

Higher prices were being talked in a number of lines, notably steel and rubber. Steel scrap prices have already advanced substantially, as have crude rubber.

Bonds Hold Steady

The bond market continued to present a steady to firm front today despite some irregularities in foreign and United States Government securities.

Especial strength was shown by issues of the communications companies. Western Union loans again moved forward a point or more to the highest levels of the recent move. Both of the American Telephone debenture 5s advanced around a point and Postal Telegraph 5s gained 2 points. International Telephones rallied fractionally to more than a point.

Federal maturities generally followed a rather narrow range, with the Liberty fourth 4¼s and some of the Treasurys moderately lower. While the Treasury's recent three-year note issue of low denominations was oversubscribed, investment circles were still a trifle uncertain as to just how a much larger Government bond offering would be received at this time.

Various utility and industrial groups responded to increased steel production and reports of substantial business improvement throughout the country. While freight car loadings for the last week should have been seasonally lower, hopes were expressed that they might even show a moderate gain.

Among the firmer corporation bonds were some of American & Foreign Power, American Smelting, Santa Fe, Delaware & Hudson, Dodge Bros., Duquesne Light, Missouri Pacific, National Dairy, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Reading Coal & Iron, Southern Railway and Warner Bros.

Losses of 1 to 2 or more points were suffered by some loans of France, Germany, Belgium and Australia. British 5½s and some Japanese issues were firm.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
May	.67½	.68⅞	.66½	.68⅛	+ ¾
July	.68	.69⅛	.67½	.68⅜	+ ⅜
September	.68¾	.70¼	.68¼	.69⅜	+ ¼
	Corn				
May	.35⅝	.36	.34⅜	.35¼	— ¼
July	.37⅛	.38⅜	.37⅛	.37¾	— ¼
September	.39¾	.40⅝	.39⅛	.39¾	— ¼
	Oats				
May	.24⅛	.24⅛	.23½	.23⅞	+ ⅛
July	.23¾	.24½	.23¾	.24⅛	—
September	.24	.25	.23¾	.24⅜	+ ⅜
	Lard				
May	5.47	5.47	5.37	5.42	—
July	5.52	5.60	5.42	5.52	—.03
September	5.55	5.70	5.55	5.67	—

	Winnipeg Wheat High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.58⅜	.57	.57⅛	—
July	.59¾	.58	.58⅛	— ⅛
September	.61¼	.60⅜	.61⅛	—

General Cable Corp. Net Loss

General Cable Corp. reports for the quarter ended March 31, net loss of $976,978 after interest, depreciation, etc., compared with net loss of $850,169 a year before.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 26	Last Apr. 25
6⅞	3	..	Adams Express	4700	6⅜	6	6⅛	6¼
62	39	..	Adams Exp pf	80	62	62	62	62
15¾	8	..	Adams Mill	300	10⅛	10	10	-01½
10½	8⅛	..	Addressograph	1200	8½	7¾	8	6⅞
3	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	300	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
11¼	7¾	1.20	Affiliated Prod	400	11	10⅝	10⅝	10¾
66	47½	3	Air Reduction	4200	63¾	62	63⅛	63
18⅜	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	6200	16⅛	15¾	15⅝	16⅜
1⅞	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	2100	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
3⅛	1	..	Allegh pf ww xx	400	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2
10¾	5	..	Alleghany Steel	150	10½	10	10½	10¼
94¾	70¾	6	Allied Chem	9600	91½	89½	90⅛	91
12¼	6	..	Allis Chalmers	2400	11⅝	10⅞	11¼	11
1¾	⅜	..	Amal Leather	700	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜
12	5	..	Amal Leather pf	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12
30⅛	18½	2	Amerada	2500	29⅛	28	28¼	28½
15⅜	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	2100	15⅜	14½	14⅝	14¾
15⅜	8	..	Am Bank Note	700	14⅛	14½	14½	14¼
5⅜	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	1600	5½	4½	5⅛	4½
26	23¼	..	Am Meet Sug pf	280	26	20¼	24⅞	20⅞
19½	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	600	18⅝	18	18⅝	18⅜
76¾	49½	4	Am Can	12700	74⅜	73	74⅛	74¼
128⅜	112	7	Am Can pf	200	117	117	117	116¼
13⅜	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	1200	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	11½
30	15	..	Am Car & F pf	300	28½	28	28½	28
3¼	1⅝	..	Am Chain	100	2½	2½	2½	
41¾	34	3f	Am Chicle	200	40½	40	40½	40¼
22⅜	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	1200	18⅛	17⅜	17⅞	18
2	1	..	Am Encaustic T	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
10⅞	8	..	Am & For Pow	7200	9⅜	8⅛	8⅞	8½
19	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	600	16	14⅜	16	16
13⅞	6⅝	..	Am & For Pow 6	1200	13¾	12⅜	13	12⅜
13	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1400	10¾	9¾	10	9
6½	2½	..	Am Hide & L	500	6¾	5⅝	6¼	5⅞
23⅝	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	300	24½	22	24	21½
7	3¾	..	Am Ice	800	6¼	6	6	6½
34	24	6	Am Ice pf	400	34	33⅜	34	
10½	4¼	..	Am International	4200	9⅝	9	9⅛	9
½	⅛	..	Am La France	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
2½	1¼	..	Am La Fr pf	60	2	2	2	
15	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	1200	13¾	13	13⅜	13¼
18½	3⅛	..	Am Metal	1600	10½	9⅛	10⅜	9⅜
31⅜	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	150	24¾	30	30¼	31⅜
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	7100	7	6	6⅜	6½
24½	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	300	16	14½	14⅝	15⅜
21½	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	500	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
9½	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	6700	9	8⅜	9	9⅛
13⅜	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	4100	12⅜	11⅜	12⅜	11⅞
25	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	300	24	23⅜	23¾	24
31¼	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	12100	28⅝	26⅞	28¼	27
59¾	31	..	Am Smelt & Rf pf	700	56½	55	56½	57¾
12	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	2100	10⅞	9½	10⅝	9¾
56	37⅜	2	Am Steel F pf	100	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	
39	30	2½f	Am Stores	600	39	38¼	39	38½
52	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	8700	50	48¼	48⅝	48½
100	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	98	98	98	97⅞
146	93⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	19100	97⅜	93½	94¾	95
9	4¾	..	Am Type Fndrs	400	3	7	8	7
18⅞	10	..	Am Type F pf	40	16½	14½	16½	14½
19½	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	2300	17⅜	16⅞	17¼	17
16⅜	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	800	14	14	14¼	14½
58	35	60	Am Wat 1pf	100	45	45	45	
8⅞	3½	..	Am Woolen	3000	8⅜	8	8⅜	8
39¾	22⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	6200	39¼	37	38	38
6¼	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	5¼	4¾	5¼	4⅞
15⅛	5	..	Anaconda Cop	12400	12⅛	11⅜	12⅛	11⅛
15⅛	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	1300	12¼	11⅜	12¼	11½
61¾	41	7	Ahmour Del pf	1100	59	57	57	60
3⅜	1¼	..	Armour Ill A	1600	3½	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
2⅛	34	..	Armour Ill B	2100	2	1¾	1¾	2
22	7	..	Armour Ill pf	1400	20½	19	20½	20¼
2⅞	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
9⅝	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	1500	8¼	8	8⅛	8
49½	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	14700	48⅝	46½	48	46⅞
68	50	5	Atchison pf	300	61	60½	61	60⅝
27	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	2400	27¾	24¾	27⅛	25
7⅞	4½	..	Atl Gulf & W I	100	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
19	12⅜	1	Au Refining	15300	17½	17	17	17⅛
15⅜	9	..	Atlas Powder	1100	15⅜	14¼	15⅜	14⅜
56½	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	22700	48½	43¼	45	49⅛
3	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
17	13	1	Austin Nichols A	200	14½	14½	14½	
11¼	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	67200	11½	9¾	11½	10

—B—

6¼	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	1600	5¾	5	5⅜	5¼
15⅜	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	170	13⅜	13	13⅜	13⅛
14½	8	..	Balt & Ohio	3700	13	11½	12⅜	11⅜
15⅜	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	800	15⅜	14¼	14½	14
76	68¼	1⅜6	Bamberger pf	10	75	75	75	
27¼	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	600	27	26¼	26½	26¼
85	68⅜	7	Bangor & Ar pf	20	79½	79½	79½	
	6	3	Barnsdall A	5200	5½	5¼	5⅜	5½
18	7	..	Beatrice Cream	1100	16¼	15½	16¼	16½
70	45	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	70	70	70	70
56⅜	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	500	56¾	55	55¾	55⅝
1/16	3½	..	Belding eHm	300	5	4⅜	5	5
12⅜	6	..	Bendix Aviation	12900	12⅜	11⅜	11⅞	11⅝
20⅛	9	..	Best & Co	1600	19¼	18½	18⅞	19
25	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	8400	23¼	22¼	23	22⅝
51	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	1700	47½	45¼	46	45
12½	⅞	6	Bigelow Sanford	40	12¾	11	11⅝	11½
18½	8⅛	..	Bohn Alum & Br	2100	18⅝	18	18	18
61	52	5f	Bon Ami A	100	61	61	61	60
29½	18	1.60	Borden	8500	29½	28⅜	29½	28⅝
11	5½	..	Borg Warner	3700	10¾	10¼	10½	10⅜
5¾	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	3200	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
33¼	23⅜	..	Brooklyn Man T	6100	31⅞	31	31	31¼
80⅞	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	75	75	75	75⅝
82	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	71	71	71	69
41	28½	3	Brown Shoe	200	41¼	41	41¼	40¾
5	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	200	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
1⅛	⅛	..	Bruns Terminal	500	1	⅞	1	⅞
2	1	..	Bucyrus Erie	900	4⅛	4	4⅛	4¼
6⅜	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	700	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5¼
2¼	1	..	Budd Wheel	400	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅞
5⅞	2½	..	Bullard	500	3¼	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
23⅝	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	1600	11⅞	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛
12⅜	6¼	..	Bush Terminal	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
3¾	1	..	Bush Term deb	100	4	4	4	
2½	½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	100	½	7½	7½	
23½	7½	7	Bush T Bldgs	100	7½	7½	7½	7
1½	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	1⅛	1	1	1
1¼	1	..	Butte & Superior	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2¼	1½	..	Butterick	200	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2¼
18½	8½	..	Byers	2100	16½	15⅜	16⅛	16

—C—

18	7¾	..	Calif Packing	2400	17	16½	16⅞	17½
	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	200	⅞	¾	¾	¾
4	½	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	4	4	4	
4¾	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	2100	4⅛	4	4	4
11¾	7½	1	Canada Dry	400	10⅜	10¼	10½	10¼
14⅜	11⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	9800	11⅜	11¾	11¼	11¼
23⅞	14	1	Cannon Mills	1100	23	22	23	23
7½	4½	..	Capital Admin	100	7	7	7	7
56	30½	..	Case Thresh	23000	54¼	52	53	52¼
60	41	4	Case Thresh pf	100	59	58½	58½	59
13	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	3200	12¾	11⅝	11⅞	11½
9¼	4½	..	Celanese Corp	2800	9⅞	8¾	9	9¼
1	½	..	Celotex Co	100	½	½	½	⅞
29½	14	1½	Central Aguirre	2700	27¾	27	27	27¾
59½	38	..	Central RR of NJ	1500	60	58	59	
24	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	14000	21	19¼	20⅞	20½
21½	14⅜	..	Chesapeake Corp	2400	20¾	19¼	20	19⅞
32	24⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	14200	32⅜	30¾	31½	31⅜
1¼	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	200	1	⅞	1	
3	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	1200	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	2⅜
8⅜	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1400	6¼	5½	6	5⅛
2⅜	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	600	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3½	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2½
6¼	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	5300	7¼	6⅜	7¼	6½
4	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	3½	3⅜	3½	3¼
8	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	8	8	8	
5⅞	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	700	5	4½	4⅝	4½
7½	2⅜	..	Chi RI&P 6%	300	5½	5	5½	4½
8½	2⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7%	400	6½	5⅞	6½	6½
9	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	10	9½	9½	9½	
15	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	200	14	13½	13½	13
4	2	..	Childs Company	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¾
17¼	7¾	..	Chrysler	75600	15⅞	14⅞	15½	15⅜
14⅜	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	12½	12¼	12½	12½
			City Stores	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
13⅞	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	2700	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	12¾
81	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	69	68	69	55
6	3	..	Collins & Aikman	1100	5¾	5¼	5¾	5
8¾	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	1400	8	7½	7¾	7½
19½	12½	..	Colo & Co 1pf	90	15¾	15½	15¾	15¾
17¾	8	.80a	Columbia Gas	9500	14½	13	13½	13½
7⅞	59	6	Columbia G pf A	100	62½	62½	62½	
38½	23½	2	Columbian Carb	5100	37½	35½	35⅝	36¼
6¼			Comm Credit	500	5½	5⅜	5½	5½
76½	70	6½	Comm Credit 1pf	10	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	
30¾	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	1900	28½	27½	27⅞	28½
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	88½	88½	88½	87⅞
18¼	8	.60	Commn Solvents	19000	16⅞	16	16½	16¾
2⅞	1¾	..	Comwlth & So	10200	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50	21	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	700	30¼	28½	29½	28¾
10⅜	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	400	10	9¾	10	9⅞
11⅞	5⅞	..	Consol Film 1pf	300	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¾
63¼	40	4	Consol Gas	17500	47¾	45½	46½	45⅞
5½	2⅜	..	Consol Laundries	500	3	3	3	3⅛
8¾	5	..	Consol Oil	21400	7	6⅝	6⅞	7
100¼	95½	8	Consol Oil pf	200	98¾	96½	96½	
6¾	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	2400	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	6¼
⅞	¼	..	Consol Textile	1100	¾	⅝	¾	⅝
5¼	1½	..	Container A	700	4	3¾	4	4
2½	¼	..	Container B	300	1¾	1½	1¾	1½
6½	3	..	Cont Baking A	600	6	5⅝	5⅝	6
1	½	..	Cont Baking B	1700	⅞	¾	⅞	⅞
56	35¼	2	Cont Can	7600	52⅞	51	52½	51⅞
5¼	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	5
2¾	1	..	Cont Motors	9400	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
20½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	1200	19⅛	18¾	19	19
10	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	21300	9	8⅝	8¾	9
74	45⅜	3	Corn Products	6200	69¼	66¼	68½	68½
146¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	100	128½	128½	128½	
4¼	2⅜	..	Cotly	600	3½	3⅜	3½	3½
30	23	2f	Cream of Wheat	1100	29½	29	29	29¾
4⅞	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
23½	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	500	21⅝	21¼	21¼	21⅛
29½	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	600	26¼	26	26	28
2¼	1	..	Crown Zellerback	100	1¾	1¾	1⅞	1¾
18	9	..	Crucible Steel	600	16	15½	15⅜	16
33	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	30	28¼	28	28½	27½
2⅝	½	..	Cuba Co	400	2¼	2	2⅛	2
8¼	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	2300	7⅝	7	7½	7¼
14	4	..	Cuban Am S pf	140	45	42¼	45	44
35¾	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	700	36	35½	35½	35½
13⅜	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	1700	14	12½	13½	13
48⅜	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	1100	41	40	40	40
2½	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	8500	2¼	2	2	2
3⅝	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	500	3⅜	3	3¼	2⅞
9	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	400	8½	8	8¼	8½

—D—

6	1⅜	3b	Davega St	200	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
11½	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	400	10¼	9⅛	10¼	10
60	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	3100	58¼	55	56⅝	55½
27⅜	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	5300	25½	23	24⅜	23⅜
5	2	..	Denver R G pf	200	5	4½	5	
71½	48	4	Detroit Edison	1200	57	54½	55½	55
22½	17½	1	Diamond Match	500	21⅞	21½	21⅞	20
18½	12	1f	Dome Mines	5600	17½	16¼	16⅝	16¾
17½	10½	1.20f	Dominion Stores	1300	15⅞	15½	15⅞	15½
14¾	10¼	.75	Douglas A	5100	14½	13¾	14	14
10	6⅜	..	Dresser A	100	11	11	11	10
4½	2⅛	..	Dresser B	300	6¼	4⅞	6¼	4½
47⅜	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	31400	47½	45⅞	46¾	46¾
108	97½	6	du Pont deb	300	99¼	98¼	99½	98

—E—

5½	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	400	4⅝	4¼	4¼	4⅜
62½	46	3	Eastman Kodak	1800	62½	59¼	62½	60¼
8	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	3200	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	7¼
20½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	25100	17¾	16⅝	17⅛	17
2⅝	1	..	Elec Boat	900	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	1⅞
1⅞	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	1¾	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝
8¾	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	5400	7⅜	6¼	6⅜	6½
18⅜	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	1100	12½	10	12½	11
35	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	1400	33¼	32	33	33½
40½	28	3	Endicott Johnson	1900	46⅜	38	40⅜	38¾
9½	4	..	Engineers Pub S	200	6½	6	6¼	6½
11	6½	1	Equitable Off Bg	1800	9¾	8½	9¾	9⅜
6½	3¾	..	Erie RR	2300	6½	6¼	6⅜	
7⅜	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	1400	7½	6½	7¼	6⅝
1933 High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 26	Last Apr. 25
8¼	2½	..	Eureka Vacuum	400	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜

—F—

2¾	1	..	Fairbanks pf	30	2½	2½	2½	
4¾	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	4¾	4½	4¾	4¼
4¼	3	..	Fashion Park pf	40	4¼	4¼	4¼	
2½	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	300	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
20¼	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	200	19¼	18⅜	19	18⅞
17½	9½	.40	Fireston T & R	3500	15	14¼	14¼	15
64	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	100	60	60	60	
58¼	43	2½	First aNt Stores	1500	58	57	58	57⅝
6⅝	2½	..	Follansbee B	300	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6¾
11⅞	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	1000	10⅞	9¾	10	10
23¾	13⅜	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	300	21½	20½	20½	21
2½	¾	..	Fox Film A	1800	2¼	2	2	2¼
106	97	6	Freeport Tex pf	380	106	106	106	106
29⅞	16½	2	Freeport Texas	2900	28⅞	28¼	28¾	28⅝

—G—

9	6½	..	Gamewell	10	7½	7½	7½	7½
6⅛	2⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	1000	5⅞	5½	5⅝	5½
23¼	13¾	1	Gen Am Tk Car	6900	22⅞	22⅜	22½	22¾
11¾	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	2000	10	9⅜	9⅝	9¾
18⅜	13	2	Gen Baking	2000	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	17½
105¼	99⅜	8	Gen Baking pf	10	102½	102½	102½	
3½	1¼	..	Gen Cable	500	3¼	2⅝	3¼	2⅞
5½	2¼	..	Gen Cable A	300	5¼	5	5	5¼
12	6½	..	Gen Cable pf	20	11	10¾	11	10
18½	10½	.40	Gen Electric	73800	18	17½	17⅝	18
12	11	.60	Gen Elec Sp	2000	11½	10⅞	11⅜	11
31½	21	1.60	Gen

Financial: News and Comment

Wool Market Is Very Active And Prices Advance

Some of Largest Holders Nearly Out of Stock—West the Busiest

Wool has been quick to respond to the action of the Government upon the departure from the gold standard, and prices for wool are distinctly dearer not only in the East but also in the West. As a matter of fact, wool has appreciated faster in the West than it has in the eastern seaboard markets.

Wool has proved so much more attractive to the mills than their money, that there has been a tremendous clearance of old wools effected in the local market in the last fortnight to three weeks. Some of the largest holders of wool have been practically denuded of stocks and it is doubtful if there are over 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 pounds of old wool, outside of manufacturers' hands in the entire country.

There has been a more or less general disposition all through the trade to withdraw stocks of wool, tops, yarns and goods from the market. This has been done, of course, as a precautionary measure, as well as the conviction that the commodity is better to own than cash.

Prices Advance

Nothing in the nature of fine and fine medium wool in the territory sections is available at less than 40 cents, clean basis, Boston. Most of the good fine and fine medium territory wools are held around 45 cents.

The greatest excitement prevailed in Texas, and options were taken over the week-end on a considerable quantity of fine 12-months wools at 20 cents. As high as 18½ cents, however, has been paid for some very choice wool, clean basis, landed Boston.

Farther north, there has been considerable wool purchased, both shorn and on the sheep's back, and for the good to choice fine and half-blood clips of good French combing to the better staple the prices paid have been mostly from 45 to 50 cents, clean basis, Boston.

In Wyoming, there has been considerable fine wool purchased at 14 cents in the grease. There has been more or less fine and half-blood wool bought on the sheep's backs in Montana at 15@16 cents. In Utah more or less of the shorter staple fine and fine medium wools have been taken in the range of 13@14 cents.

In the bright wool states, there has been a distinct move to secure wool, especially in Ohio and Michigan, where for medium wools as high as 15 cents has been paid to the farmers, or an advance of close to 50 per cent over the prices which were being paid there earlier in the season.

Purchases Free of Control

Of course, the foregoing purchases have been made of the wools free from government control through Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans, which cover a large quantity of the so-called "territory" wools, west of the Mississippi River, estimated as ranging somewhere between 100,000,000 and 150,000,000 pounds.

A meeting of the wool trade has been held here to confer with the Wool Advisory Committee of the Farm Credit Administration, following the organization of that committee with Col. H. B. Embach as chairman. At this meeting of the active members of the Boston Wool Trade Association, the general plan under which wools are to be consigned was discussed and explained.

Under the operation of this plan, which it is hoped can be accomplished with a minimum of government or other interference, it is understood that wool houses accepting consignments of R. F. C. wools will agree to sell them ratably with any other wools they may have on consignment or purchase; in other words, they will not be expected to sell their own wools to the disadvantage of the R. F. C. consigned wools.

While the wool trade, as a whole, are not especially pleased at the thought of having the Government interfering with the handling of the wool even in the slightest degree, it is recognized that the present situation is more or less of an inheritance of the recent economic aberrations, especially those incident to the Farm Board operations and so they are more or less reconciled to the plan which has been drawn up, as the best possible.

Sales Are Large

Sales in the eastern markets last week have comprised probably 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 pounds of wool, mostly of the fine and fine medium order, for which between 45 and 50 cents has been paid for the best wools of good staple and quality. Some average topmaking wools have been sold at 43@45 cents, clean basis. There have been some half-blood wools of good combing length sold at 45 @47 cents, lean.

Scoured wools have been moving more freely. Noils and wastes are all stronger also, and miscellaneous fibers and noils all have been marked up. Mohair is now quoted generally 5 cents a pound higher for graded stock, as compared with a week to 10 days ago. Carpet wools are not materially dearer, although some houses are asking more money. Many lines of wool, wastes and other fibers have been withdrawn from sale, as have also tops, yarns and piece goods.

The foreign markets are all very firm, both in the primary markets, and in the secondary markets of Europe. The primary markets "down under" are now practically at the end of their season, with values generally at the top for the season.

More Business Failures

NEW YORK, April 26—Business failures in the United States for the week ended April 20 numbered 447, compared with 439 in the previous week, says Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. However, the total was well under the corresponding period of 1932, when 663 insolvencies were recorded.

Possible Upswing In Steel Prices

Youngstown, April 26

THE possibility of a sharp upswing in finished steel prices, perhaps of $6 or more a ton, is being discussed in steel circles here as a result of the developments of the last few weeks.

All conditions necessary to a broad rise are being experienced to an extent which appeared impossible a month ago, many steel producers believe.

Steel operations are sharply higher, based on expanding demands, which show a surprising reversal in the attitude of both large and small consumers who had been exerting all efforts to keep down inventories up to a short time ago.

Greater Demand For Steel From Large Consumers

Sharp increases in scrap prices, amounting in some instances to as much as $2 a ton, further strengthening of pig iron quotations, the elimination of many of the concessions that have been granted to finished steel buyers, the prospective blowing-in of additional blast furnaces, and an expansion in the rate of steel ingot production to 25 per cent of the country's capacity, compared with 23 per cent last week and 15 per cent at the beginning of the month are indications of the broadening activities in the iron and steel industry and among the consuming industries that use iron and steel as their principal raw materials, says the Iron Age.

The present rate of steel output is the highest for any week since March, 1932. Moreover, the volume of incoming business this month has been the largest for many steel companies in fully a year.

The steel industry is now quite confident that the recent acceleration will continue at least through May, with prospects beyond that time more or less dependent upon developments at Washington that are now in the making, particularly with respect to various inflationary measures before Congress, including the proposed bond issue for public works.

Thus far, however, the improvement that has occurred in steel buying is almost wholly of a non-speculative character. While some steel consumers would like to cover their requirements for the third quarter or even the entire last half at present prices, steel companies are discouraging such efforts and probably will put into effect price advances on some products, sheets and strip steel in particular, before the time arrives for third quarter contracting.

Motorcar makers would like to escape the payment of higher steel prices, and one important company is considering the purchase of a considerable quantity of steel to put into stock as a protection against a higher steel cost.

New Haven Reports Deficit of $880,206

New Haven Railroad reports for March a deficit after charges of $880,206, before guarantees on separately operated properties, which compares with a surplus of $470,009 after similar charges for March, 1932.

For the first three months of 1933 there was a deficit after charges of $2,369,599, before guarantees on separately operated properties, which compares with a surplus of $824,358 after similar charges in the corresponding period last year.

Notwithstanding a decrease in gross operating revenues of $2,187,300 in March, net railway operating income decreased only $1,182,001 compared with March, 1922.

For the first three months of this year, gross revenues were off $5,777,664, while net operating income decreased $2,682,202 from the corresponding period of 1932.

Net for Southwestern Bell Telephone Higher

The returns of Bell Telephone associated companies to the Interstate Commerce Commission for February and two months, reveal in every case save one a continuation of the losses of 1932.

The notable exception is Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, which operates in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, nearly all of Texas, and a small part of Illinois.

For February this unit reported net operating income of $1,158,824, compared with $1,053,204 a year ago, and for two months, net operating income of $2,271,189, compared with $2,057,079. These gains were entirely the result of operating savings inasmuch as gross for February was $827,606 less than in February, 1932, and two months' gross was $1,669,317 smaller.

Canada Dry Profit

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc., reports net profit of $88,314 for the six months ended March 31, compared with $18,181 for the like period last year. P. D. Saylor, president, said the increase was partly attributable to changes in accounting methods on depreciation charges. Deducting this comparative change, balance of income for the first half of the fiscal year was $33,669.

Art Metal Works Loss

Report of Art Metal Works, Inc., and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows net loss of $71,759 after expenses, federal taxes, etc., compared with a net loss of $149,380 in 1931. The above figures do not include losses in 1932 of $13,623 for two 100 per cent owned subsidiaries, nor any amortization of development expenses, against losses of $18,921 in 1931.

Lincoln National Life Gain

NEW YORK, April 26—First year premium income of Lincoln National Life Insurance Co. the first quarter ran almost 12 per cent ahead of last year, said Pres. A. F. Hall. Mr. Hall declared the company's record the first three months of 1933 was sufficient to convince him there was a definite upturn in the nation's business.

British Embargo On Russia to Aid Canadian Exports

Favorable Features Mark Dominion's External Trade Says Bank

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 26—A stimulus to Empire trade, in which Canada will participate, may reasonably be anticipated from the action of the British Government prohibiting import into Great Britain from Russia of many commodities of which Canada is a large producer, according to the monthly business summary of the Bank of Montreal. Among these are wheat, timber, poultry, butter, barley, oats and articles manufactured wholly or partly of wood or timber.

Aside from these prospects, the summary points out that the advantages which the Empire Trade Agreements give to many important Canadian products in British markets are showing promise of becoming more apparent as time passes.

"Favorable features continue to mark Canada's external trade," says the summary, "especially so in the case of exports. In March, for example, the value of Canadian produce exported, $36,579,000, was only 8 per cent less than in the corresponding month of 1932, a comparatively small decrease, the decline in these exports in the last 12 months having been 18 per cent. For the month there was an excess of domestic exports over imports of $3,785,000 while in this month last year the imports exceeded exports by $17,688,000, the improvement in the balance of trade having been $21,473,000, a remarkable gain."

General Motors Earns 11c Share In First Quarter

Preliminary report of General Motors Corp. for the quarter ended March 31, including equity in undivided profits or losses of subsidiary and affiliated companies not consolidated, shows net of $6,870,007 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, etc., equivalent after preferred dividend requirements to 11 cents a share (par $10 on 43,500,000 shares of common, compared with $9,693,027 or 17 cents a share on common in the first quarter of 1932.

Cash, U. S. Government and other marketable securities March 31 were $148,211,686, compared with $172,780,695 Dec. 31 last and $186,777,639 March 31, 1932.

Net working capital March 31 was $217,486,700, compared with $225,437,194 Dec. 31 last, and $271,536,282 March 31, 1932.

Cash, United States Government securities, etc., and net working capital as shown as above for March quarter of 1933 is exclusive of cash balances in closed banks.

Net sales excluding intercompany or divisional transactions, were $120,000,163 the quarter ended March 31, 1933, compared with $149,663,716 the like period of 1932.

Alfred P. Sloan, president, said: "The above earnings do not reflect any provision for losses on cash balance in closed banks (amounting to $13,943,878 at April 25, 1933) since the extent of these losses is not determinable at this time."

Studebaker Stock Increase Approved

NEW YORK, April 26—At the annual meeting of stockholders of Studebaker Corp. an increase in authorized common stock too 3,125,000 shares from 2,500,000 was approved. Stockholders also authorized directors to make the Studebaker 6 per cent notes convertible into common stock at the rate of one share of common for each $25 principal amount of the notes held.

J. M. Studebaker, third, was elected a director, succeeding A. G. Bean, resigned. Mr. Bean, who is president of White Motor Co., and a receiver of Studebaker Corp., resigned his position as director along with the other two receivers.

Frederick S. Fish, chairman, said that the corporation's cash balance is now between $1,500,000 and $1,750,000. "We did not have a cent in cash when the receivers took charge," Mr. Fish said, "we have held our organization together. We are selling cars beyond our anticipations." The corporation currently owes about $4,000,000 in unsecured bank loans, Mr. Fish said.

Atchison President's Resignation Is Rumored

CHICAGO, April 26 (AP)—William B. Storey, president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, was quoted by the Chicago Tribune today as saying he "was not in a position either to confirm or deny" a report that he would resign as head of the line.

The Tribune said that it had received reports from Topeka that Mr. Storey would resign and that he would be succeeded by Samuel T. Bledsoe, chairman of the executive committee and general counsel for the railroad.

Commonwealth & Southern Net

Commonwealth & Southern Corporation reports for 12 months ended March 31 net of $10,446,455 after taxes, interest, amortization, depreciation, minority interest, etc., equal after preferred dividends to 4 cents a share on 33,673,328 no-par common shares, compared with 31,027,019 or 35 cents a share for 12 months ended March 31, 1932.

National Acme Loss

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 26 — National Acme Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 net loss of $154,794 after interest and depreciation, compared with a net loss of $263,820 in the first quarter of 1932.

Atlas Powder Co. Loss

Atlas Powder Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 net loss of $8031 after depreciation, taxes, etc., compared with a net loss of $79,230 in the first quarter of 1932.

Schacht Seen as Financier Who Demands Stable Currency

New Reichsbank Head Will Defend Stability of German Mark—To Pay Foreign Indebtedness and Foster Confidence

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Germany's future will largely depend, said the critics when the present National Government assumed office, upon Chancellor Hitler retaining Dr. Hans Luther as Reichsbank president.

Dr. Luther represented at home and abroad the policy of maintaining stability of the German mark at all costs, and it was feared that his going would indicate a new and dangerously uncertain policy.

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht became Reichsbank president on March 16, and within a short while the lack of confidence disappeared. For he soon satisfied his critics that the stability of the mark is as important to him as it was to his predecessor.

Hitler and Schacht

From the day Herr Adolf Hitler became Chancellor, Dr. Schacht's appointment was a foregone conclusion. The Chancellor's long-standing confidence in him, it was known, would be shown in this way. At the same time, the replacement of Dr. Luther was so done that the services of both these men have been retained for Germany. Dr. Luther as Ambassador to the United States and as Germany's representative in the important preliminary discussions at Washington on the World Economic Conference can render his own country special service, since Germany's interests mainly concern currency and general financial problems, for the solution of which Dr. Luther's former experience at the Reichsbank will be invaluable.

What is Schacht's program?

If by program is meant a tabulation of items which the new Reichsbank president will seek to carry out one by one, there is no such. Dr. Schacht, according to his friends, is himself the program. A man of action, of strong temperament and great intellectual activity, all his energies will be directed toward clear unambiguous support of a sound economic policy.

Some things are quite clear. Dr. Schacht will defend the German currency. "Future currency policy," he said in his first public statement, "will remain true to its task of maintaining the stability of the mark. But it will be directed with the greatest energy toward reanchoring such stability organically in a strong economic life." Currency policy is today the pivot of all Germany's economic, financial, social and state operations, so that in many ways Germany's future depends more on him than on many other more conspicuous figures.

As in the days of his previous control of the Reichsbank (1926-1930), so now, Dr. Schacht sees in self-help Germany's best way out of the present crisis. He fully realizes the great dangers involved in carrying heavy foreign debts, in a too great expansion of German economy, based upon foreign loans, and of an uncontrolled financial policy by the local authorities throughout Germany.

Reserves Very Low

Dr. Schacht has to deal with a Germany in which there is today no free gold or foreign exchange movements, no free interest rates, and no free exchange of goods with the outside world. Under such circumstances, temporary and provisional though they may be, the difficulties to real economic recovery are tremendous, and dependent almost as much upon the outside world as upon Germany itself.

Germany's reserves of foreign valuta today stand very low. The recent repayment of 70,000,000 marks rediscount credits, formerly borrowed from American, British and French central banks to support the mark, while it insures to the Reichsbank future independence of action, at the same time diminishes the foreign exchange reserves to a seriously low level.

A new settlement of Germany's heavy foreign debts naturally demands immediate attention. At the same time, Dr. Schacht has expressly declared that this country "will meet its foreign commercial indebtedness and so maintain that confidence in Germany which is essential to this country's future in world trade."

Real economic recovery for Germany, Dr. Schacht appears to see in meeting the demands of agricultural production at home, so removing the necessity of securing foreign valuta to pay for imports, and in so distributing industrial contracts that production plants are more fully employed, thus reducing production costs and enabling industry to receive greater markets.

In Germany today, there still exist many who advocate colossal work-creation schemes as the solution for unemployment. Dr. Schacht, while anxious to develop all plans which are constructive, does not agree with many "such fantastic ideas from the period of Germany's inflation" and has the courage, at the risk of being unpopular, to express his opinion. "The Reichsbank," he said at the bank's monthly meeting, "regards much more seriously every seeker after credit who asks for a few thousand marks than the people who cannot do with less than 100,000,000 or 100,000,000,000 marks." In other words economy where possible, and expansion only if justifiable.

A Window in Wall Street

Was the U. S. Forced Off

ECONOMISTS will battle among themselves for a long time to come as to whether the United States was forced off the gold standard or left it voluntarily. The presumption is the latter. Gold stocks last Wednesday, when the embargo was reapplied, totaled $4,300,000,000. According to the Department of Commerce, the United States would have lost $600,000,000 in gold if free gold shipments had been allowed. Another $600,000,000 would probably have been withdrawn in the balances left in New York by foreign houses and business firms and governments. Neither drain, however, need have taken the United States off the gold standard. But no country can be said to be proof against speculation, the withdrawal of foreign holdings and investments, and the flight of capital by its own people. This was the situation that faced President Roosevelt.

Mobilizing Industry

Does the Administration regard the plan to mobilize industry as only an emergency measure to be abolished after it has stimulated enterprise? This question is being asked today. And the feeling is that the answer would be no. Those who have been brought in contact with members of the Roosevelt "brain trust" insist that most of them believe in permanent government control of industry. The new plan, they say, is the thin end of this wedge. Its feasibility or otherwise is, in consequence, somewhat overlooked. But it is felt that if wage reflation were applied to controlled concerns, these would be at a disadvantage compared with their competitors, and that the upshot would be that government supervision would have to be extended.

The One Leg Theory

There are those who assert that the United States still has one leg on the gold standard. By this they mean that, though the foreign dollar has no gold back of it, the home dollar still rests upon the gold reserves of the country. The theory is somewhat casuistic. The characteristic of the gold standard is the interchangeability of the currency with gold. If the dollar is no longer redeemable, then the question of the standard weight and fineness of the dollar in metal becomes academic. There is no equivalence any more. What is probably meant by the one leg theory is that credit and currency are still reckoned on the basis of gold reserves. But so are those of other countries off the gold standard. The retention of this system is proof only that there is a gold basis for a country's credit and currency. But there is a basis of other commodities as well; otherwise there would be no more need for a medium of exchange.

Anticipation

The conference at Washington is turning out to be the real world conference. Events are catching up on the statesmen. They could not wait upon a time schedule, and have forced a meeting which was primarily intended only as a preliminary exchange of ideas to begin the solution of long-postponed problems.

The Gold Clause

The theory is gaining ground that, in the event of currency devaluation, the gold clause in bond contracts would be invalidated. This clause prescribes that payments shall be made in gold of the standard weight and fineness. Suppose that the gold content of the dollar were reduced from 23.22 grains fine to 15.50 grains. Validation of the gold clause would then mean that holders of bonds containing that clause would be entitled to nearly two of the new dollars for one of the old ones. Such a situation would clearly enhance the position of creditors at the expense of the rest of the community. Authorities, however, contend that if the Government rendered invalid its own contract to redeem its currency in metal at the standard weight and fineness, logical reasoning would compel the courts to declare private debtors likewise exempt from the fulfillment of the contract.

Gold Stocks

Stocks of gold mines have been spectacular performers in the recent bull market. Reduction of the gold content of the dollar would mean an increase in the mint price of gold. Thus the output from the mines would overnight be worth more in dollars.

Industry Plus the Farm

What makes the present agitation for inflation different from the agitation in the 'nineties? In the 'nineties Bryan's support came chiefly from the farm population. This time the farmer is merely one element in the movement. Industrialists are becoming more and more inflationist, as shown in the establishment of such committees as the Committee of the Nation. Also every suburbanite who is paying on a mortgage is a potential, if not an actual, supporter of inflation. Finally, there is the silent pressure from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 unemployed.

H. B. E.

Another Dividend Of 50 Cents For Steel Preferred

Directors Order Payment Despite Large Deficit for the Quarter

NEW YORK, April 26—United States Steel Corporation declared a dividend of 50 cents on the preferred stock, the same rate as was paid three months ago. The dividend is payable May 29 to stock of record May 1.

For the quarter ended March 31, 1933, the corporation reports a net loss of $16,730,271, after taxes, depreciation, depletion, interest, etc., contrasted with a net loss of $16,729,368 in the previous quarter and a net loss of $13,218,549 in the first quarter of 1932.

Income account for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, compares as follows:

	1933	1932
Loss from opers*	$3,795,473	$1,136,507
Depr, depl, etc	9,803,706	10,740,321
Loss	13,399,179	11,876,928
Interest	1,312,232	1,340,821
Extraord exps	12,018,860	
Net loss	16,730,271	13,218,549
Pfd divs	1,801,405	6,304,919
Deficit	18,531,676	19,523,468

*After expenses and taxes. †Proportion of overhead expenses of Lake Superior Iron Ore Properties and Great Lakes Transportation Service normally included in value of season's production of ore carried in inventories, but which, because of extreme curtailment in tonnage of ore to be mined and shipped in 1933, is not so applied.

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—When the United States Steel Corporation reduced its regular quarterly payment of $1.75 on the preferred stock to 50 cents three months ago, the first break in the dividend record of that issue since the company was formed in 1901, it was rather freely predicted in Wall Street that dividends might be suspended altogether if business did not improve. A year ago the last dividend on the common was ordered, amounting to 50 cents.

Dividends on the 3,602,811 shares of preferred are cumulative at the rate of $7 a share annually, so there are now $2.50 a share in accumulated dividends in arrears on that issue, which must be paid off before disbursements can be resumed on the 8,703,252 shares of common.

An adverse earnings report had been expected in Wall Street, in view of the sharp reduction in steel business coincident to the bank crisis in March. Latest trade estimates of steel production show that that setback has been more than recovered, with current operations for the industry at large at the best level in more than a year. Steel placed them for this week at around 27 per cent of capacity. Most steel companies require operations of around 35 per cent to show a profit.

Boston Elevated Railway

Trustees of Boston Elevated Railway report for March excess of cost of service over receipts of $35,218 against excess service cost of $61,377 in March, 1932. This makes total excess cost of service for the nine months to the end of March this year, $2,216,781, compared with $1,599,693 for the like nine months a year ago.

Large Consumption Of Electric Power

By the Associated Press

New York, April 26

THE report on electric power output for the week ended April 22 today offered additional evidence of industrial revival by revealing the smallest percentage decline from the previous year since the downward curve started in August, 1931. Production was off 2.6 per cent from the 1932 week, compared with a decline of 4.8 per cent in the previous week in comparison with last year.

The figures, issued by the Edison Electric Institute, also show the largest consumption since the week of Feb. 18. The total was 1,431,095,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 1,409,603,000 in the previous week. In the like week last year output was 1,469,810,000.

Rise in Finished Products Shipped To Foreign Ports

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—An increase in the percentage of finished manufactures sent abroad, and a decrease in crude materials was reported today by the Commerce Department in its comparison of March exports with those of the corresponding month of last year.

Finished manufactures totaled $47,047,000, or 44.3 per cent of the month's exports, compared with $61,348,000, or 40.4 per cent in March of last year, while crude materials totaled $29,359,000, or 27.6 per cent, as compared with $50,409,000, or 33.2 per cent.

For the three months ended with March, exports of finished manufactures totaled $132,868,000 or 41 per cent, compared with $173,373,000 or 38.6 per cent in the like three months of 1932.

Crude materials were $103,453,000 or 31.9 per cent, compared with $152,777,000 or 34 per cent.

Total monthly figures, as previously announced by the department, showed exports falling to $106,310,000 from $151,776,000 and imports declining to $94,864,000 from $131,189,000.

Dividends

Tampa Electric declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 a share on the preferred stock, Series A, and 56 cents a share on common capital stock, both payable May 15 to stock of record April 28.

Norfolk & Western Railway declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable June 19 to stock of record May 31.

Esmond Mills declared a quarterly dividend on the preferred stock of 87 cents a share, payable May 1 to stock of record April 25.

Deere & Co. declared a quarterly dividend of 5 cents on the $20 par preferred, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

Long Island Lighting Omits

NEW YORK, April 26—Long Island Lighting Company omitted the quarterly dividend of 10 cents on the common due at this time. Net income for the year ended Dec. 31 was $4,168,569 after depreciation, taxes, interest, etc. Surplus after preferred dividend was $2,570,581.

Wide Interest In Government's New Baby Bonds

Offered in Denominations as Low as $100—Gold Coverage Discussed

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—With Government bonds maintaining a relatively firm tone, despite the apparent inflationary program of the Administration, wide interest is being focused on the new Treasury offering of baby bonds.

As just announced, this consists of some $500,000,000 three-year 2¾ per cent notes, and, in the opinion of Wall Street, the offer provides a fairly good test of the public's attitude toward the monetary situation.

In accord with Secretary Woodin's well-known philosophy that citizens should become "partners" in the country, the bonds are being offered in denominations as low as $100.

Specialists in Government issues reported today that inquiries had been received from many individuals and firms for the new issue.

Technicians here were quick to point out the seemingly contradictory fact that the bonds contain the "gold clause," although by presidential proclamation no gold can be paid out at present. This, however, is of only academic interest, it is asserted, and not significant to a bond buyer who has confidence in the essential stability of his Government.

The important fact, according to opinion in well-known banking circles, is that there is still adequate gold coverage for American money. At the same time some investment bankers point out that if confidence in the stability of the dollar is undermined, whatever the reason, investors will naturally adopt a negative attitude toward new Government offerings.

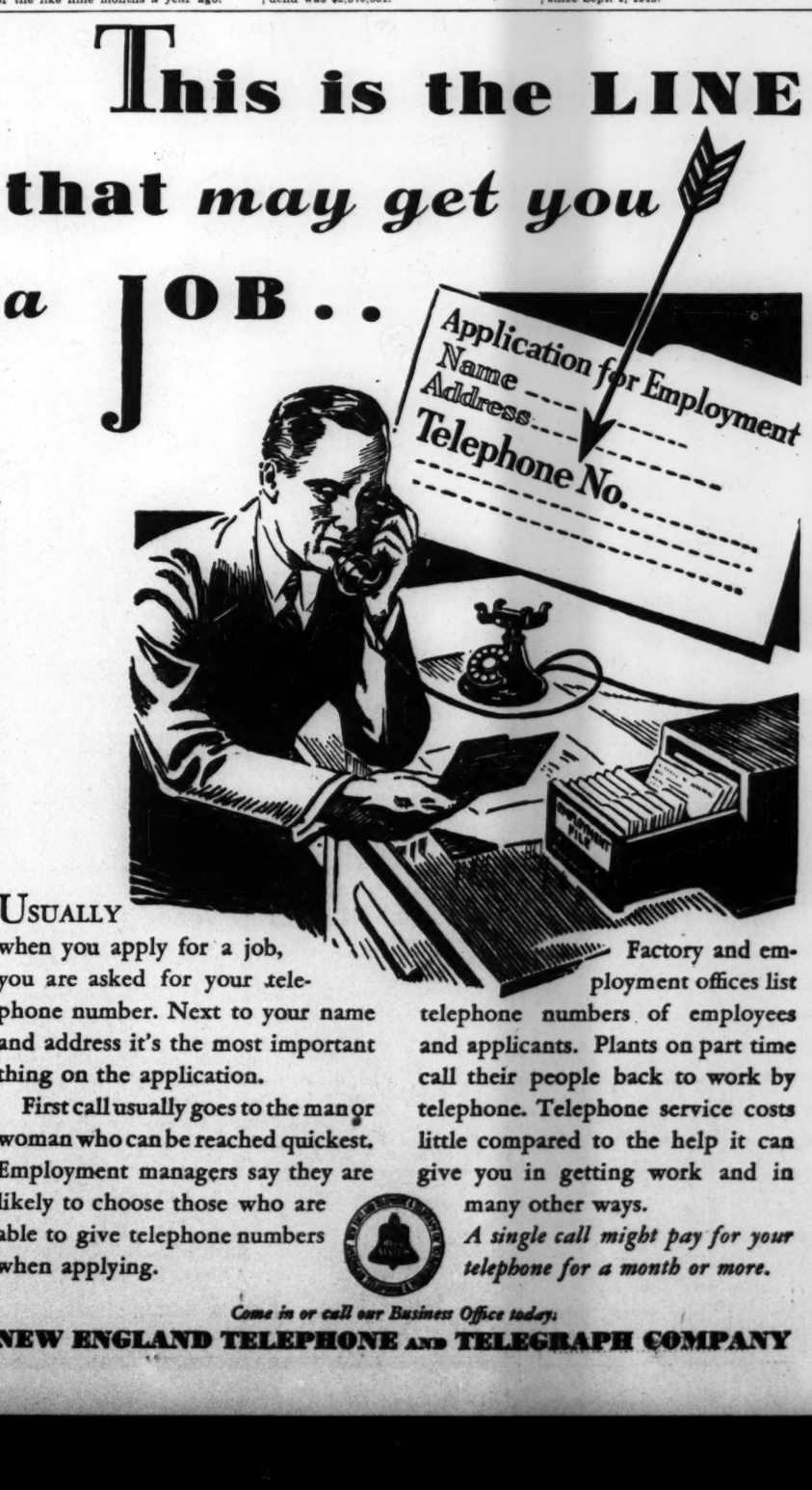
Dollar in London Moves in Response In Exchange Action

LONDON, April 26 (AP)—The dollar opened at $3.84½ to the pound today, touched $3.87½ and then went to $3.80 in anticipation of increased control operations in connection with the equalization fund.

PARIS, April 26 (AP)—The dollar closed on the Bourse today at 23.20 francs, up 33 centimes from yesterday's close. In the course of the trading it reached a strength of 23.28. Bankers said the upward movement was partly due to reported stabilization progress.

New Financing for Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 26 (AP)—A syndicate composed of Halsey Stuart & Co., Bancamerica-Blair Company, and Wertheim & Co. of New York submitted the highest bid today, $95.61, for $1,000,000 in Maine highway and bridge 4 per cent bonds. A sale of similar bonds in September last year brought a premium price of $102.199. A State Treasurer's report shows today's bid to be the lowest submitted for state bonds since Sept. 1, 1913.



USUALLY when you apply for a job, you are asked for your telephone number. Next to your name and address it's the most important thing on the application.

First call usually goes to the man or woman who can be reached quickest. Employment managers say they are likely to choose those who are able to give telephone numbers when applying.

Factory and employment offices list telephone numbers of employees and applicants. Plants on part time call their people back to work by telephone. Telephone service costs little compared to the help it can give you in getting work and in many other ways.

A single call might pay for your telephone for a month or more.

Come in or call our Business Office today.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Learning From Hotel Chefs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

IT IS usually conceded that the greatest achievement possible in hotel or restaurant cooking is to reach the standard of flavor and appearance found in good home-cooked foods. It often takes years of training for chefs to attain these high standards in their quantity cookery, and it requires the acme of efficient technique to accomplish routine tasks so quickly that time will be left for testing flavor and giving individual touches.

The commercial kitchen is continually receiving ideas from the home and, in turn, it has much to offer that will help the housewife. Unless attention is consciously given to the matter, very few housewives naturally do things in the easiest way. For instance, many still chop small amounts of nuts, celery, onion, cabbage, and so on, one at a time with a paring knife. Over and over again during the day this is done, when amounts are too small to bother with the grinder or chopping bowl. In restaurant kitchens, small amounts are chopped with a long pointed knife. The food to be chopped is cut up coarsely and placed on a board or paper; then, the knife is used as a lever, the point being held down with the hand and the handle being moved up and down with the other hand. A cup of cabbage can be chopped in this way in two minutes or less.

Tool for Each Process

The chef saves time by having a tool for each process. One chef, who was famous for his soups, had an assortment of various kinds of wire beaters, which he used for thickening cream soups and sauces. He kept a standard thickening mixture on hand in the refrigerator ready for any kind of soup foundation. He was so skillful that eggs could be broken into a boiling mixture and by rapid beating would blend nicely. A thickening mixture of corn starch and a small amount of water was kept on hand by a cafeteria known to the writer. It was added to fruits or milk for puddings and pie fillings. A pineapple pie could be made in a wink this way. The required amount of pineapple with the juice is brought to a boil and enough thickening added while stirring constantly to thicken slightly less than the desired consistency; then, continue boiling until the starch is thoroughly cooked. Flavoring and butter may be added at the last, before pouring into the baked crust.

Pastry cooks often wear out a dozen fine wire egg beaters in less than a year, but it is preferred to the more substantial coarse whips because the fineness of the wires causes it to incorporate air very rapidly into egg whites. The large, heavy whip, made with wires looping into the handle in the center is often used for making mayonnaise where not enough is needed to use the large mechanical mixer. It is almost like watching a magician to see a cook use this beater to make two gallons of mayonnaise from three whole eggs and the other ingredients!

It is not uncommon for chefs to have knives made to their specifications. They see that the handle fits the hand and that the shape of the blade is such that it easily performs the task for which it was designed. All sorts of queerly shaped knives may be seen in a chef's collection and the reason is that they think out carefully what they have to do and find tools that will do it with the least possible excess motion.

Materials Laid Out

Before beginning to work, the chef has all materials and utensils laid out on the table in the order of use. The whole thing has been analyzed and each step outlined to insure dispatch in each operation. Because there is not always the urgent need of speed in doing home tasks, they are not always done in this way, but when the testing time comes—the capacity number of guests, the need of system becomes apparent. Schedules and time-tables for all duties and an orderly procedure for each job done in the home give returns in smoothness and speed.

Some hotel dining rooms specialize in a foreign cuisine. It is a part of a chef's training to be familiar with thousands of dishes and culinary terms. Whether she cooks these at home or not, the housewife finds it helpful to know some of these terms. A few of the common ones are as follows:

Aspic—Meat or vegetable jelly.
Au gratin—With crumbs.
Au natural—Original form, such as strawberries with stems on.
A la creole—With vegetable sauce, seasoned with tomatoes.
Bisque—Thick soup.
Blanch—Parboil.
Croutons—Bread cut in cubes, either toasted or fried in deep fat.
Fondue—Cheese dish.
Glace—Iced with shiny surface.
Lardoons—Strip of fat over meat, usually salt pork or bacon, sometimes "sewed" into meat with a larding needle.

Townswomen's Guild

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

WHILE still young, and still in a more or less experimental stage, the Townswomen's Guild movement in Great Britain is "catching on."

Formed four years ago as an offshoot of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, the guilds threw off the guiding hand of the older society early in 1932, and commenced an independent existence, forming their own organization—the National Union of Guilds for Citizenship.

This year (March 7 to 9) the new National Union held its first annual conference, under the presidency of Mrs. Corbett Ashby, and reported growth in every direction. Guilds have been formed in 157 urban areas and, covering the country from Scotland to Devon, have been busy in educating the women of the towns in ways of clear-sighted citizenship, much as the Women's Institutes and the Women's Rural Institutes of England and Scotland are busy in educating the women of the country districts.

Carnegie Grant

During the last year, the National Union has been helped by a grant from the Carnegie Trustees of £1000, to which, by the enthusiastic work of guild members themselves, has been added a further sum of £500. And during the year members have, as a result of this help, learned many things in matters of housecraft which, reaching beyond their actual homes, have embraced the arts of good housekeeping in town, country, and Empire.

The members have been instructed in ways of good home management; in matters of local administration—housing, education, local surveys and the like; in matters of county folklore and beauty preservation; in matters of national government; in matters of Empire development and international economics. Moreover, they have been given the opportunity of applying themselves to handcrafts, to folk dancing, to physical culture, to the practice of public speaking and the ordering of public meetings.

Large Share of Giving

But as with the Women's Institutes, so with the Townswomen's Guilds, activity is not confined merely to the process of "getting." There is a large share of "giving" wherever giving is needed.

In one area, the members launched a guild public library; in another they made proposals—which were accepted—for the interior building of new council houses; in another, it was at their request that a seaside shelter was erected; in many centers they have achieved the co-option of their members to the local town council; in many more they have thrown in their lot with the central authorities of their towns in promoting schemes for the aid of the unemployed.

"The greatest need of the moment," said Mrs. Corbett Ashby, in addressing the women at their conference, "is for thought." Women, she said, must learn to grasp the meaning of national and international problems and must train themselves to think such problems out to their logical conclusion.

Both Photos, Courtesy of Lord & Taylor, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Underwood

COAT OF LIGHT BLUE WOOL

Trimmed With Dark Blue and Red.

This coat has an unusual and modish sleeve treatment, a high, round neck line, slightly rolled and terminating in a jabot-like bow, accented by a metal hook-and-eye. The hook-and-eye closing is used also on the stitched belt of dark blue and red. Dark blue fez with ornament of light blue and red.

BEIGE COAT WITH BLACK SATIN

Worn With a Matching Turban in Beige and Black.

The epaulette effect achieved by the long black satin tab over the left arm alone, is noteworthy, as is also the high, round neck line formed by passing one end of the scarf under the straps of the coat, while the loose end, after passing through one strap, falls gracefully into a jabot.

Courtesy of Lord & Taylor, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A BRIGHT RED COAT

Worn With a Scotch Cap of Woven Straw and Wool in Red Also.

The nonchalant drapery of the box-pleated collar which gives this coat its character and its insouciant neck line is as clever as it is informal. All three coats on this page are shown by Lord & Taylor.

Cooking Hints From London

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

Never throw cheese rinds away. They make excellent flavoring when grated, and are easier to use and nicer to taste than the actual cheese itself.

The water for the hard-boiled egg should not be allowed to boil furiously, otherwise the yolk will become green.

Do not discard celery leaves. They are not only useful for decorative purposes, but are good to eat. Try a sprinkling of them on the soup.

When whisking cream keep the bowl turning round and round with the left hand. The work will be more quickly done and the result will be better.

It is a good plan to use baked, rather than raw, bananas for the sweet. Do not skin the bananas but place them as they are in the oven, leaving them until the seams split and bubbles begin to come through.

When making a sauce flavor it with stock retained from the dish the sauce is to be served with.

Make a habit of always buying enough when catering for a dinner-party. If there is anything left over it can be used for sandwich fillings for the next day's lunch.

When beating eggs it is far less tiring if the bowl is placed in a low position so as to enable the arm to hang down.

Whites of eggs should always be beaten in a cool place.

The smallest drop of water on the whisk or knife will prevent the white from beating up. Be sure, therefore, that the whisk is absolutely dry before commencing to use it.

The Housemaid Job

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

How do the household maid and her mistress get along together? How can the housework profession be so improved in its standards that girls are to prefer it to factory work?

Some housemaids in Chicago as well as some of the women employing maids, working on a Y. W. C. A. committee for a better coöperation between the two groups, decided to find out what Mrs. Frank Jarrell, a Kansas club woman and short story writer, had to say about it. Mrs. Jarrell, they learned, had disguised herself as a housemaid and got herself employed in s' different families in Topeka, Kan., to see what was being required of maids and what their experiences were like.

Lumpy beds and dinky ceiling lights were some of the discomforts she encountered on her experiment. Mrs. Jarrell recently told a conference meeting, arranged by the Y. W. C. A. Once, she said, when asked to scrub the steps a second time she was just ready to reveal her identity and make it clear that she didn't have to scrub anybody's steps, when she controlled herself and obeyed. At the end of each week by a pre-arrangement, she received a telegram calling her home at once.

On a Business Basis

"One of the major faults today," said Mrs. Jarrell, "is that women have no business arrangement with their maids. They have no schedules and no stated hours. The household profession needs to be more business-like and better planned even though much has to be allowed for variations and interruptions which are bound to occur in running a home."

In the discussion some of the maids themselves advocated more businesslike relations rather than a sisterly basis between maid and mistress. Thursday afternoons off were very important, they said. That was the only time that maids have to make contacts with their friends and to have their recreation. Therefore they opposed sudden postponement of this by the mistress to another day when none of their friends were free. Some of them complained that the faster they worked the more the employer found for them to do.

Speaking of the Y. W. C. A. committee on household employment in Chicago, Miss Annetta Dieckmann, metropolitan industrial secretary, said, "We study everything which affects this occupation and try to find ways of making it more desirable and remove the stigma which makes girls prefer factory work to household.

"As far as we know this is the only group which includes both maids and mistresses on the same committee studying the household problem together."

Restyling Sleeves

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOME dressmakers are discovering ingenious ways of restyling the sleeves of last season's garments in order to conform to the present silhouette. The question is how to increase shoulder width and how to introduce fullness above the elbow. Epaulets, capelets, drop-shoulder yokes and novel treatment of armholes are favorite methods of producing shoulder breadth; the accommodating vogue for sleeves of any length and for contrast of fabric and color offer almost unlimited sleeve possibilities. When sufficient material is available for these alterations, little ingenuity is required, but when the home dressmaker takes for her slogan "Use what you have" she must put her wits to work.

Sleeves of only a year ago are usually sufficiently full to lend themselves to so-called "slashing." For instance, a sleeve of last year, slightly full from elbow to shoulder and tight from wrist to elbow can be restyled without entirely removing it from the armhole. If a single slash is desired, it follows the outside line of the arm from shoulder to elbow. For two slashes, each cut is made an inch or so away from the outside line of the arm, leaving a strip of the sleeve uncut from shoulder to elbow. The space between the slashes is opened wide and underlaid with sufficiently broad strip, or strips, to supply the desired fullness, the underlaid material being closely pleated or shirred both at top and bottom to conform to the size of armhole and elbow, but showing full width midway down the arm.

A dressy frock may have all slashed edges finished with tiny frills or pleatings which give sufficient fullness in themselves and allow the arm to show between the slashes. Wash dresses are similarly trimmed with crisp organdie. A single, center slash may be left open but added fullness supplied by a broad binding of the same or contrasting fabric, making a wide curve at the bottom of the slash, giving the effect of a deep loop down the outside of the sleeve. When the original sleeve, below the elbow, is too tight for comfort—though not for style—it may be opened from elbow to wrist, continuing the slash on the upper part of the sleeve. The opening is then prettily caught together at elbow and wrist with fabric ties and bows.

Another ornamental method of introducing fullness in a slashed sleeve is slightly to gather or pleat the entire length of the inset strip on both edges, leaving the center plain. This fulled strip, when sewed to each side of the slash, will result in a slight puff down the outside of the arm. Triangular insets of contrasting fabric and color, lace, embroidery and the like, tapering from elbow to shoulder, introduce added fullness where needed, keeping the shoulder line and lower sleeve as before. Where new sleeves are necessary, the original ones can be utilized as epaulets or some form of drop-shoulder effect. The former sleeves may also be cut in bands and applied to new sleeves of a lighter weight fabric. Silk net, organdie and other sheer materials are much used for sleeves, with strappings of the dress fabric. Much of this work can be done by hand and often with ornamental stitchery. When done by machine, top-stitching is preferred to ordinary seaming.

The home dressmaker will find her work of restyling can often be greatly reduced both in labor and cost by carefully considering sleeve possibilities and studying model dresses displayed.

Accepted Because Pleasing

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THE exhibition of cottons recently staged by the Fashion Group illustrates the fact that what is attractive will gain acceptance.

For a number of seasons the public was urged to buy cottons in order to stimulate the industry, or because cotton had certain virtues, which, so it was said, deserved recognition. The propaganda fell for the most part on dull ears. Then a more imaginative approach began to develop in the promotional departments of the cotton houses. Forsaking the futile campaign of words, assertions and sociological doctrine, they instituted instead an æsthetic appeal to taste. By improved processes and new mechanisms, the factories began to produce goods which no one who enjoyed what was lovely, could resist.

Thus was the battle won. The public was offered w' at pleased it and therefore it bought; which is the only reason it will ever buy.

Enter the Stylist

The work which has been done in construction, design and styling within a brief time was astonishingly revealed in this display staged by the Fashion Group at its headquarters. It represented 50 American houses and revealed the fact that, indubitably, cottons are smart. The range of their use was also a matter of amazement. The dress fabrics showed so many different weaves and finishes that in many cases they defied recognition as cottons. Of particular current importance were string types and other novelty knits; bedford cords, sheers, and tweedy weaves. Plaids, checks, dots, stripes, tiny geometrics, and embroideries, suggested the passage of time from early morning to late night. In some cases the materials were made up into frocks and accessories. A delightful rainy-day suit consisting of a rubberized cotton cape-coat and a matching hat and umbrella made showers seem desirable.

A matter of surprise were the tough cotton fabrics styled to match dresses and their trimmings, which were introduced into shoes in combination with kid and leather. With polka-dotted blouse, coat lapels, bag and gloves, one may have also polka-dotted shoes.

Of course the gloves were as numerous as currants on a bush, and were matched up to almost every dress material. There was a crochet division which showed gloves, hats, bags, neckwear, laces, braids, flowers and scarfs. Cotton luggage became smart last summer and was shown in considerable quantity at this exhibition, in handsome shapes, smartly combined with leathers.

History Speaks

Interesting were the fabric swatches from the private collection of Robert Schey, textile collector and designer, which represented cotton design from 1810 till the 1890's. Many of the very old ones were thoroughly modernistic, some showing match-like human figures and others appearing to be grains and sticks and disks tossed into designs, as modern photography has used them for this purpose.

The Gibson Girl shirtwaist appeared as an historical document, in several versions, that blouse popular from the early 90's till the World War, made only in the United States and exported to most of the countries of the world, including even France, whose couturiers disapproved of it. According to Dr. Paul Nystrom, our export of shirtwaists to France in 1908 amounted to nearly $1,000,000.

So, once again, what the public likes it will buy; and the gift called for is to know what will tickle the fancy. The cotton manufacturers have found out, and this summer and for many summers to come, we shall wear such well-styled fabrics as the Fashion Group has shown and which are sold in all the leading department stores.

Timely Programs

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE timeliness of a program often makes or mars its value. For that reason it is wise, in planning programs for a year ahead, to leave one or two meeting dates open to be filled later. Some events of importance which cannot be foreseen may demand an entire afternoon, and, if all the dates have been filled, it is not an easy matter to fit these new programs into the schedule.

Most club members can remember some meeting when matters of immediate consequence have demanded so much time that a speaker has had either to cut his talk short or prolong it to so late an hour that he has seen his restless audience losing their interest and gradually leaving him to speak to empty chairs.

Courtesy to a speaker demands that he be given at least the amount of time which it has been agreed he shall have. Therefore it is wise not to arrange for too many attractions for any one meeting.

An experienced program committee will also arrange for one or two substitute programs, which can be used if a speaker fails to appear when he is expected. This is not an easy thing to do, but it is usually possible to have in reserve a few loyal members who can, at short notice, produce a play, talk interestingly on some subject, or conduct a symposium on current events.

The radio offers many suggestions to program committees, and presents much valuable material for discussion groups. An early club meeting next autumn might well be devoted to reports from radio listeners. If such a program is planned before the club disbands this spring, it will give an incentive to members to tune in to worth-while broadcasts through the summer.

The different departments of a club could agree to listen and take notes when anything especially pertaining to their work was "on the air." For instance, the members of the department of international relations would agree to listen to all programs that dealt with the World Court, the League of Nations or other international affairs, and to present them, in condensed form at an autumn meeting.

In the same way, members of the music, art and literature departments would glean many hints on the various angles of their work.

Such a project would unite the members in a common interest while they were separated for the summer. The member who was spending the summer in the upper peninsula of Michigan would probably hear entirely different programs from the one who was in Santa Fe or the White Mountains. Again they might, occasionally, all hear the same program.

The autumn meeting at which these reports are given can be a unique one, with each number "announced" in good radio fashion. "Advertising interludes" could deal with coming events in the club or projects for which coöperation is asked.

If your club is planning to have an exhibition of antiques, it might be enjoyable to vary it a bit from the usual exhibit, and make it very personal, as did one New Hampshire club not long ago. Every article which was exhibited had to be one around which was woven an authentic story. The stories told comprised the program. It was, in other words, a combination of a showing of authentic antiques and telling of stories of historical or romantic interest.

An "Oven-to-Table" Dish

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

A new flame-proof luster cooking ware, "Vitreosil," is now being shown in England, with a pure white, satin-like appearance which is very attractive, and savors not at all of the kitchen. These dishes which are stocked in three sizes—1 pint, 1½ pint, and 2 pint—can be put straight into a hot oven, direct onto a gas ring, or immediately beneath the grill without being harmed in any way. The smooth, hard surface resists all inclination to crack, flake or scratch, and also has the advantage of being easy to clean with any of the usual cleaning materials; stains resulting from burnt food are quickly removed, the dish retaining its original luster.

Light chromium plate stands, with handles on either side, are supplied for use with the dishes. While protecting the hands while serving, and also the surface of the table, the stands add ornament to the decoration. When soiled they require only a wipe over with a damp cloth to restore them to their original bright appearance.

Bread and Butter Pickles

Take
6 quarts medium-sized cucumbers, slice unpeeled. Salt in alternate layers one inch of cucumbers.
1 tablespoon of salt. Let stand 3 hours. Drain dry.
1 dozen medium-sized white onions.
5 large mango peppers, slice lengthwise.
2 quarts vinegar.
7 cups sugar.
1 tablespoon mustard powder.
2 dozen cloves.
3 tablespoons tumeric powder.
Heat together thoroughly but do not boil.
Seal while hot.

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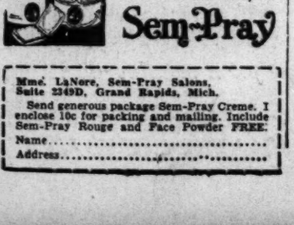

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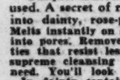

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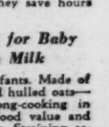

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Optimists Win Indoor Title

Defeat Army Team in Final of Polo Association's Tournament, 16-8

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 26—In the Class A final match of the national championship tournament of the Indoor Polo Association of America, the New York Optimist Club defeated the Sixth Corps Area team of the United States Army, 16 to 8, at the 124th Field Artillery Armory here last night. The Cleveland Riding Club won a special match game from the local Cardinals, 9½ to 5, after starting with a six-goal advantage by handicap. Some 10,000 spectators filled the armory.

M. G. Phipps, playing No. 1 for the Optimists, was the scoring star of the championship match. Lurking around the goal and fed by his team mates, Phipps sent the ball home seven times. W. F. C. Guest, the 10-goal No. 3 man, played a dashing game in the field and scored five times. The contest was close only in the first period, when the locals added two to the starting score of four to lead, 6 to 3. After that the excellent team play of the visitors, their long hitting, hard riding and accurate shooting wore down the army trio and turned the final chukker into a rout. The summary:

New York Optimists	Sixth Corps Area
No. 1—M. G. Phipps	Capt. C. A. Wilkinson
2—W. F. C. Guest	Capt. G. E. Davis
Back—Harvey Shaffer	Maj. C. C. Smith

Score—New York Optimists 16, Sixth Corps Area 8. Goals—Phipps 7, Guest 5, Shaffer 3, pony for Optimists; handicap 4, Davis 3, Wilkinson 2 for Sixth Corps. Fouls—Smith 2. Referee—Lieut. Romeo Mura. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

W. H. Nichols of Boston proved the star of the special match, though playing for the losing 124th F. A. Cardinals. Playing No. 2, he shot five goals and was in the thick of the scrimmage at all times. Using him, however, cost the team a handicap it was unable to make up, as Nichols is a six-goal player. A. Z. Baker, No. 1 man, scored three goals for Cleveland.

Longhorns Leading Southwest Standing

Southwest Conference Baseball Standing

	W	L	Runs For	Runs Agst	P.C.
Texas	3	0	37	8	1.000
Texas A. & M.	4	1	43	23	.800
Baylor	2	2	26	24	.500
Texas Christian	1	1	6	8	.300
Southern Methodist	0	6	21	70	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, April 26 — The University of Texas Longhorns gained undisputed possession of first place in the Southwest Conference baseball race last week by defeating Southern Methodist University twice, while Texas A. & M. College was dividing a two-game series with Baylor University. The Longhorns are atop the standing with three victories against no defeats, as compared with four gains and one loss for the Texas Aggies.

Southern Methodist University lost the most last week, the Mustang nine dropping three games to be placed further down in the standing. As a result of the split-series with Texas A. & M., Baylor kept its percentage. Texas Christian University started its threat by winning from Southern Methodist.

The first crucial series of the 1933 race will take place this week-end when Texas A. & M. journeys to Austin to meet the leading Longhorns. Both teams have heavy hitters; however, the Longhorns probably will have the advantage on the mound, having two veterans ready to start. The other contest of the week is between Texas Christian University and the Texas Aggies. The Farmers are the favorites.

Hersel Kinzy '34, Texas Christian pitcher, blanked the Southern Methodist Mustangs, last week, 3 to 0, allowing four hits, to give the Horned Frogs their first Southwest victory.

The Texas Longhorns won their second and third victories of the Conference season by whipping the Methodists twice, 8 to 3, and 21 to 2. While C. R. Winton '33 was hurling six-hit ball, Capt. E. A. Koy '33 and V. R. Viebig '34 were pounding out enough hits for victory. Until the last inning in the second contest, V. E. Taylor '34, Texas pitcher, had allowed two hits and no runs, but a walk and two hits kept him from a shutout. His team mates, however, had made 17 hits count for 21 runs in the innings before. The score was 21 to 2.

Two Aggie pitchers failed to stop the Baylor University Bears in the first game of the series and the Bears won, 11 to 5. The game was closely contested until the fifth inning when Baylor scored seven runs. R. H. Scheer '34, Texas Aggie hurler, bested J. M. Parks '34, Baylor ace, in the second game, winning, 2 to 1. Scheer allowed six hits while Parks gave nine.

Texas, Texts A. & M. and Baylor are sharing hitting honors after last week's contests. Of the 10 leading hitters, four are Texas Aggies, four are Longhorns and two are Baylor Bears.

International League

	W	L	P.C.
Baltimore	10	2	.833
Rochester	8	2	.800
Newark	6	5	.545
Albany	4	5	.444
Toronto	5	9	.357
Buffalo	3	6	.333
Montreal	3	6	.333
Jersey City	3	7	.300

Results April 25

Rochester 4, Newark 2.
Toronto 4, Jersey City 2.
Montreal 12, Baltimore 4.
Buffalo 6, Albany 5 (10 innings).

Wilson Reaches Semifinal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., April 26—Richard E. Wilson, medalist; Howard G. Phillips, New York; R. P Davidson of Washington, and Walter D. Hyatt of Toledo reached the semifinal round in the twenty-third annual mid-April golf tournament at the Pinehurst Country Club here yesterday. Wilson scored a 6-and-5 victory over Winthrop Williams of New York. Phillips and Davidson advanced through defaults, and Hyatt defeated F. T. Keating of New York by 3 and 2.

Two White Sox to Oakland

CHICAGO, April 26 (AP)—The Chicago White Sox yesterday sent Ed Walsh Jr. and Clarence Fieber, young pitchers, to the Oakland (Calif.) club of the Pacific Coast League on option.

Blair Sent to Jersey City

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 26 (AP)—Clarence Blair, former member of the Chicago Cubs, was released by the Cincinnati Reds yesterday to Jersey City of the International League. Blair, an infielder, came to Cincinnati from Los Angeles.

Yankees Pound Senators, 16-0

Red Sox Drive Out Grove —Cleveland Bests St. Louis Browns

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	8	3	.800
Chicago	8	3	.727
Cleveland	6	5	.545
Washington	6	6	.500
Detroit	5	5	.500
Boston	4	6	.400
Philadelphia	4	8	.333
St. Louis	3	9	.250

Results April 25

Boston 6, Philadelphia 4.
Cleveland 4, St. Louis 1.
New York 16, Washington 0.
Detroit at Chicago, postponed.

Pounding the ball to all corners of the field, the New York Yankees won from the Washington Senators, 16 to 0, in the American League yesterday. The game not only produced much hitting by the world champions, but also a near riot among the players of both teams, with Ben Chapman, New York outfielder and Buddy Myer, Washington second baseman, being ordered from the field. Earl Combs led the Yankees at bat with five hits in five trips to the plate, including a double and triple. Gehrig and Lazzeri drove out homers.

Russell Van Atta, big left-hander who won 23 games for St. Paul last season, pitched for New York, holding the Senators to five safeties. He also took active part in the attack with four hits.

Those troublesome Boston Red Sox batted the great Bob Grove out of the box yesterday and defeated the Philadelphia Athletics, 6 to 4. This triumph gave the Sox the series, two games to one. Bob "Lefty" Weiland pitched for the winners and did fairly well. He gave only two bases on balls and delivered shutout ball for six innings. The Red Sox pounded Grove for nine hits in five innings, scoring all of their runs in that time, but could do nothing with Billy Dietrich, who relieved Grove. Johnny Hodapp made three hits for the Sox.

Frankie Pytlak, rookie catcher, hit a home run in the seventh inning yesterday and gave the Cleveland Indians a 4-to-1 victory over the St. Louis Browns. The drive broke up a pitchers' battle between Clint Brown of the Indians and Hadley of the Browns. It was Pytlak's first game and hit of the season. Kamm with a double and single, had a perfect day at bat for Cleveland. Burnett also made two hits. The scores:

At Washington

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	1	4	1	4	2	1	3	16	21	1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1

Batteries—Van Atta and Dickey; Weaver, A. Thomas, McAfee, L. Thomas and Sewell, Berg. Losing pitcher—Weaver. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—2h. 20m.

At Boston

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	x	6	10	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	8	2

Batteries—Weiland and Shea; Grove, Dietrich and Cochrane, Madjeski. Losing pitcher—Grove. Umpires—Hildebrand, Kolls and Dinneen. Time—1h. 56m.

At Cleveland

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	x	4	8	1
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	1

Batteries—Brown and Pytlak; Hadley, Gray and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Hadley. Umpires—McGowan, Ormsby and Summers. Time—1h. 28m.

Shields Advances In Hot Springs Play

HOT SPRINGS, Va., April 26 (AP)—Playing with deadly accuracy, Francis X. Shields of Greenwich, Conn., seeded No. 1, advanced to the third round of the Hot Springs tennis tournament yesterday with a 6—0, 6—1 victory over Robert Van Lear of Clifton Forge, Va.

The Mason and Dixon champion showed far better form than he did the day before in defeating Carl B. Grawn of Grosse Pointe, Mich. His shots were more accurately placed and his drives had greater power.

Lester R. Stoefen of Los Angeles, seeded No. 2, won in equally impressive fashion over John Wilkie of New York, 6—0, 6—1. Stoefen drew a bye in the first round.

Marcel Rainville, Canadian Davis Cup player, and Richard Covington of Asheville also won in easy fashion.

Charles Lockhard of Pittsburgh defeated Eddy Sheedy, 6—0, 6—1.

The women's division produced some exceedingly close matches. Alison R. Harrison of Philadelphia, seeded No. 4, drew a tartar in Jean Schweppe of Chicago, and was hard pressed to win, 7—5, 5—7, 7—5.

Virginia E. Hilleary of Philadelphia, seeded, No. 1 in the tournament, won from Eliza Coxe, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Alexander and Lundin Win Handball Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 26—Trinity Club pairs made a clean sweep of the A. A. U. of the United States one-wall soft-ball handball doubles championship as the result of the final round, played yesterday evening at the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club. First, Seymour Alexander and Jack Lundin defeated their club mates Harold Grossman and Solomon Goldman, for the title, after a four-game contest scored at 21—17, 21—3, 8—21, 21—18. Then George A. Keller and Arthur Goldstein took third place by defeating the home club pair, Dennison Judge and E. J. Bieber, 21—8, 21—20. The summary:

A. A. U. One-Wall Soft-Ball Handball Doubles Championship—Final Round

Seymour Alexander and Jack Lundin, Trinity Club, defeated Harold Grossman and Solomon Goldman, Trinity Club, 21—17, 21—3, 8—21, 21—18.

Award to Basketball Star

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., April 26—Woodrow R. Weir '34, who scored 64 points as a forward for the Hoosiers in the recent Big Ten basketball championship race, has been given the Balfour award, it is announced by Z. G. Clevenger, director of athletics at Indiana University. Members of the athletic department staff made the selection. L. G. Balofur of Attleboro, Mass., presents the trophy annually in football, wrestling and track as well as basketball. Ability in sport, general attitude, and scholastic standing are taken into consideration.

Three Players Suspended

CHICAGO, April 26 (AP)—William Harridge, president of the American League, today indefinitely suspended Buddy Myer, Washington infielder; Ben Chapman, New York outfielder, and Earl Whitehill, also of the Senators, for their participation in a fight which broke up in a riot during the Washington-New York game yesterday. Dixie Walker of the Yankees was not suspended as reports to President Harridge said he went to the protection of Chapman, but was not engaged in the fight.

Chicago Fencer Epée Qualifier

Righeimer Places by Margin of One Victory in Final Strip Bout

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 26—Frank S. Righeimer Jr., former Yale University and New York Athletic Club star, now a resident of Chicago, qualified with a second weapon for the finals of the United States fencing championships, to be held this evening at Hotel Astor, when he was one of the four survivors of the two rounds of semifinals in épée yesterday afternoon at the New York Athletic Club. He had a hard time doing it, however, as in both rounds he qualified by the margin of one victory in his final bout on the strip.

The other qualifiers in épée were Tracy Jaeckel, former intercollegiate champion, Lieut. Gustave M. Heiss, U. S. A., former United States Military Academy star, now stationed at Governors Island, both representing The Fencers Club, and Miguel A. de Capriles of the University Fencers Club, the graduate organization of New York University, where he is an instructor in economics. Leo Nunes, last year champion, did not compete. Heiss and Righeimer were second and third last year.

All three of the medal winners last year qualified for the national sabre fencing championships finals in the evening. Dr. John R. Huffman, New York A. C., the champion, Norman C Armitage, The Fencers Club, runner-up, and Peter W. Bruder, Salle De Vince, third, were all successful in the two rounds of semifinals, with Bela De Nagy, also of the New York A. C., the fourth finalist.

Fourteen candidates contested the first épée round, divided into two strips, with three qualifiers from each. Then the six contested again, with four advancing to the finals. The strips were arranged as follows:

Strip One—Tracy Jaeckel, The Fencers Club; John V. Grombach, New York A. C., and "John Miles," New York A. C., representing New York; Casper E. Hegner, Princeton Graduate School, and Ernest May, Lafayette Fencers, representing New Jersey; Gilbert C. Greenway, Yale University, Connecticut, and Frank S. Righelmer Jr., Chicago Turn Gemeinde, Illinois; Jaeckel, with a clean score of 6 to 0, and Hegner and Righeimer, each with 4 to 2, qualified, Righeimer defeating Greenway in the final bout, to settle the issue between them.

Strip two. Miguel A. de Capriles, University Fencers, Lieut. Fred Weber, U. S. A., New York A. C., and George W. Thompson Jr., New York A. C., representing New York; Howard S. Terrell, Yale University, and Richard Jay Stern, Yale University, representing Connecticut; Frank H. Goodfellow, Lafayette Fencers, New Jersey, and Lieut. Gustave M. Heiss, U. S. A., West Point. De Capriles, with 5 to 1, and Heiss and Goodfellow, each with 4 to 2, were the qualifiers.

The second round was fought through to the finish, with Heiss, de Capriles and Jaeckel coming through easily. But Righeimer and Hegner did not settle their positions until the final touch of the final bout, when Hegner was touched, as he acknowledged, qualifying Righeimer.

The 17 candidates for the sabre title were first divided into three strips, with three survivors and then the nine fought a round robin to determine the four finalists. The strips were as follows:

Strip 1. Edwin S. Acel, New York A. C., and Melvin Zimet, New York University, qualifying from New York; John R. Huffman, New York A. C., qualifying from Connecticut: Frank H. Goodfellow, Lafayette Fencers, New Jersey; Lieut. William B. Kunzig, U. S. A., West Point; Charles F. Kolb, Penn. A. C., Pennsylvania Acel and Huffman, 4 to 1 each, qualified first, with Kunzig eliminating Kolb and Zimet, 2 to 3 each, 19 to 20 and 23 touches.

Strip 2. Bela De Nagy, New York A. C., Miguel A. de Capriles, University Fencers and Irving E. Cantor, The Fencers Club, New York; James W. Hutchinson, New York A. C., and Robert Marcy, Orange Y. M. C. A., New Jersey; Charles Abushevitz, Yale University, Connecticut. Hutchinson, 4 to 0, and Nagy and de Capriles, 3 to 1 each, were the qualifiers.

Strip 3. Norman C. Armitage, The Fencers Club, Peter W. Bruder, Salie De Vince, and Lorain Berz, New York A. C., New York; A. Craig Hall, Yale University, Connecticut; J. Brooks B. Parker, Philadelphia Sword Club, Pennsylvania. Bruder and Armitage, 3 to 1 each, qualified first, with Berz beating out Parker, 3 to 2 on touches made, 14 to 16, with 15 scored against each.

The summary:

Epée

Lieut. Gustave M. Heiss, U. S. A., The Fencers' Club, defeated Righeimer 3 to 1, Goodfellow 3 to 2, Hegner 3 to 1 and de Capriles 3 to 2.

Miguel A. de Capriles, University Fencers, defeated Hegner 3 to 2, Righeimer 3 to 2, Goodfellow 3 to 2.

Tracy Jaeckel, The Fencers' Club, defeated de Capriles 3 to 2, Heiss 3 to 0, Goodfellow 3 to 2.

Frank S. Righeimer Jr., Chicago Turn Gemeinde, defeated Goodfellow 3 to 2, Jaeckel 3 to 1, Hegner 3 to 2.

Frank H. Goodfellow, Lafayette Fencers, defeated Hegner 3 to 1.

Casper F. Hegner, Princeton Graduate School, defeated Jaeckel 3 to 0.

Sabre

John R. Huffman, New York A. C., defeated de Capriles, 5 to 1; Hutchinson, 5 to 3; Acel, 5 to 1; Berz, 5 to 2; Kunzig, 5 to 3; Armitage, 5 to 4.

Norman C. Armitage, The Fencers Club, defeated Nagy, 5 to 0; Kunzig, 5 to 4; Bruder, 5 to 3; Acel, 5 to 3; Hutchinson, 5 to 2; Berz, 5 to 4.

Peter W. Bruder, Salle De Vince, defeated Acel, 5 to 4; Kunzig, 5 to 3; Huffman, 5 to 3; Nagy, 5 to 3; de Capriles, 5 to 2; Hutchinson, 5 to 1; Berz, 5 to 4.

Bela De Nagy, New York A. C., defeated Acel, 5 to 3; Capriles, 5 to 1; Hutchinson, 5 to 4; Kunzig, 5 to 2; Berz, 5 to 0.

Miguel A. de Capriles, University Fencers, defeated Berz, 5 to 4; Kunzig, 5 to 1; Hutchinson, 5 to 3; Armitage, 5 to 4.

Erwin S. Acel, New York A. C., defeated Berz 5 to 3, Hutchinson 5 to 3, de Capriles 5 to 1.

James W. Hutchinson, New York A. C., defeated Berz 5 to 3.

Lorain Berz, New York A. C., defeated Kunzig 5 to 4.

Lieut. William B. Kunzig, U. S. A., lost all bouts.

Women's Bowling President

PEORIA, Ill., April 26 (AP)—Mrs. Jeanette Knepprath, Milwaukee, Wis., last night was reelected president of the Women's International Bowling Congress. Mrs. Fanny Stevens, Buffalo, N. Y., was elected second vice-president. The 1934 tournament will be held in Indianapolis.

College Tennis Result

Haverford 9, Lafayette 0.

Cardinals Stop Pittsburgh, 10-3

Hornsby Returns to St. Louis Lineup—Giants Gain in Race

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	7	2	.778
New York	5	2	.714
Philadelphia	5	5	.500
St. Louis	4	5	.444
Brooklyn	4	5	.444
Cincinnati	3	4	.429
Boston	3	5	.375
Chicago	3	6	.333

Results April 25

Cincinnati 5, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia 7, Boston 1.
St. Louis 10, Pittsburgh 3.
New York 8, Brooklyn 2.

With Rogers Hornsby, their former manager, at second base, the St. Louis Cardinals won a National League game from the Pittsburgh Pirates yesterday at Sportsman's Park, 10 to 3. The victory put the Cards tie with Brooklyn for fourth place in the pennant race. It was Pittsburgh's second setback of the year.

Hornsby, who has been bothered by a mishap, showed fairly good speed around second base. He handled six chances without an error and produced a timely single in the fifth with the bases filled. Bill Hallahan won his third straight game of the 1933 campaign by holding the Pirates to nine scattered hits. Frankie Frisch, who moved over from second to shortstop for the Cardinals, handled seven chances and hit a home run.

Playing without their manager, the New York Giants beat Brooklyn by 8 to 2. Mel Ott and Hal Schumacher shared honors in the triumph, which placed the New York club within one game of the leading Pirates. Schumacher pitched five-hit ball and missed a shutout when Danny Taylor hit a home run for the Dodgers in the third after Stripp's single. Ott batted in four runs, three with a homer in the second and one more in the sixth.

Wally Berger and Red Worthington, two Boston Braves regulars, returned to active duty yesterday and hit hard, but the rest of the Braves did not coöperate and the Tribe lost to Philadelphia, 7 to 1. The Phillies touched three Boston pitchers for 12 safeties, Dick Bartell leading the attack with four doubles. The little shortstop is the tenth man in major league history to collect four two-baggers in one contest. Ed Holley, big right-hander, went the route for the Phillies. Berger for the Braves and Davis of the Phillies hit homers.

A long drive into the right field stands by Jim Bottomley gave the Cincinnati Reds a 5-to-3 victory over Chicago yesterday at Redland Field. The smash came in the fifth inning with Lucas and Morrissey on base and put the Reds in the lead. It was "Sunny Jim's" third home run of the season. Benny Frey pitched five innings for the Reds and received credit for the victory.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	x		10	10	0
Pittsburgh	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		3	9	1

Batteries—Hallahan and Wilson; Swetonic, Kremer, Birkofer and Finney. Losing pitcher—Swetonic. Umpires—McGrew, Moran and Reardon. Time—1h. 48m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	x	7	12	0
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	3

Batteries—Holley and Davis; Frankhouse, Fallenstein, Mangum and Hogan. Losing pitcher—Frankhouse. Umpires—Klem and Stark. Time—1h. 39m.

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	x	8	12	0
Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	3

Batteries—Schumacher and Mancuso; Clark, Ryan, Heimach and Sukeforth, Outen. Losing pitcher—Clark. Umpires—Pfirman, Barr and Quigley. Time—1h. 52m.

At Cincinnati

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	x	5	9	1
Chicago	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	1

Batteries—Frey, Kolp and Lombardi; Malone, Yerkes and Hartnett, Campbell. Winning pitcher—Frey. Losing pitcher—Malone. Umpires—Magerkurth and Rigler. Time—1h. 36m.

Billiard Record Is Broken by Schaefer

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 26—Jacob "Jake" Schaefer of San Francisco goes into the third block of his match with William F. "Willie" Hoppe of New York for the world's championship at cushion carom billiards only 38 points in arrears and holder of a new world record. Schaefer won the second block here last night, 265 to 250 in 44 innings, thereby trimming Hoppe's lead by 15 points. Their goal is 1500 points by Saturday night. The series now stands Hoppe 500, Schaefer 462 in 87 innings.

In staging his brilliant rally, Schaefer broke the world's record run for this long dormant style of billiards. He clicked off a series of 39, which is one better than the record book shows for George F. Slosson, set in match play in 1883. Hoppe equaled the record on the first night, but in the second block his best cluster was 28.

Jacob Schaefer—2 6 6 0 10 0 12 5 1 5 19 1 5 1 5 1 13 11 2 1 0 0 27 3 39 6 0 2 0 5 0 1 5 3 11 2 11 7 0 23 3 0 4 7—265. Innings—44. High run 39.

W. F. Hoppe—3 1 16 3 0 0 0 3 0 0 3 16 23 0 1 1 1 6 12 4 11 0 0 12 0 1 1 14 8 0 11 1 1 7 0 0 7x 17 0 25 1 3 0 28 8—250. Innings—45. High run—28. Referee—Charles C. Peterson, St. Louis.

Greenleaf Leads St. Jean

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 26—E. Ralph Greenleaf, world champion, was leading Andrew St. Jean, 250 to 99, at the conclusion of the first two sessions yesterday of their 12-block special pocket billiard match now being held at Greenleaf's Academy here. The champion won the afternoon affair in 10 innings, 125 to 53. The evening score favored Greenleaf, 125 to 46 in six innings. Greenleaf ran 48 in the afternoon to 35 for St. Jean and 82 at night to 31 for the loser.

Sailors Keep Soccer Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—By defeating the Royal Air Force by 3 goals to 1 at Dulwich, here April 15, the Royal Navy retained the interservices Association football championship which it has held since 1927. The sailors obtained a lead of three goals before half time and the airmen netted their goal shortly after the interval. The other results in the 1932-33 inter-services soccer tournament have been: Royal Navy 6, Army 0; Royal Air Force 3, Army 1.

Cardinals Purchase Catcher

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 26 (AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals last night announced the purchase from Columbus of the American Association of Joe Sprinz, a catcher. Sprinz formerly played with Cleveland in the American League.

Western Golf to Memphis

CHICAGO, April 26 (AP)—The Memphis Country Club yesterday was awarded the 1933 Western Amateur Golf Association championship. Dates will be set later.

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College Baseball Results

Clemson 15, Presbyterian 11.
Clemson 3, Presbyterian 0.
Chicago 13, Notre Dame 1.
Erskine 9, Furman 1.
Furman 13, Erskine 3.
Illinois Wes. 8, Charleston T. 5.
Lehigh 7, Rutgers 3.
Minnesota 7, Gustavus Adolphus 2.
New York 8, Yale 2.
Rochester 5, Syracuse 1.
South Carolina 6, Newberry 3.
Wash. & Lee 3, Virginia P. I. 2.
Western State 3, Northwestern 3.
Wake Forest 3, Duke 0.

American Association

	W	L	P.C.
Minneapolis	5	4	.556
St. Paul	6	5	.545
Louisville	6	5	.545
Kansas City	7	6	.538
Milwaukee	5	5	.500
Toledo	5	6	.455
Indianapolis	5	6	.455
Columbus	4	6	.400

Result April 25

Minneapolis 2, Louisville 0 (called in 3d).

Red Sox Release Three

Secretary "Hi" Mason of the Boston Red Sox has announced the release on option of three young pitchers, Ken Andrews, Gordon McNaughton and Ed Gallagher, to the Reading club of the New York-Pennsylvania League, a class A circuit. Gallagher is a left-hander. At the same time Mason announced that Thursday of this week will be Ladies' Day at Fenway Park.

Standard Oil of Kansas

Standard Oil Company of Kansas reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net loss of $271,134 after taxes, depreciation, depletion and other charges.

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Local Classified
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Daily Features

Mr. Scroggins

Important

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

ROGER P. SCROGGINS (P. for Pilgrim) jumped out of bed and ran to the window. He hurrumphed three times and snapped the window shade briskly. It rolled to the top with a bang. With the shade down, the room had been dark. With the shade now up, it was just as dark! This was the reason why Scroggins followed his first hurrumphing with three more hurrumphs, following which he sought out Mrs. S. "I say, 'Good morning,' my dear, just the same as I would if it were," he said.

"Well, some day it will be," said his wife. After breakfast, the venerable squirrel went to the front piazza and peered out across the Common. It was raining. It was still raining, in fact, having already rained for no one cared to remember how many days. He leaned his elbows on the rail and watched a party of sparrows on the grass below.

"Still rains," he said. They looked up and chirruped excitedly among themselves when they saw who it was. Scroggins went into the house He looked at his small cane, hanging on its hook.

"I won't use you today," he said. And he took down his umbrella. Holding it high over his head, Scroggins went abroad. The grass was greener than it had been for a long time. He smiled and chuckled. "That's a good thing," he said.

Across Charles Street he walked, the drops of rain ran off his umbrella and splashed on the stones. Scroggins stopped and watched them. The walks in the Public Garden were red and clean. Scroggins stepped along them with pleasure. "This is nice," he said, then looked at the sky and came as near frowning as the spryest squirrel in Boston ever comes. "But it lasts too long," he murmured. At the edge of the lake he stood under a tree still holding his umbrella. The lake was full and brimming over. The noted squirrel gazed at the lake, then at the sky.

All morning long he puttered about the Public Garden, looking at the sky, watching the falling water, looking at the grass and sniffing the moist air. As he turned his steps toward Ulmus Americana and lunch, Fib rushed up with a whirr of wings.

"Look! look!" said Fib, twitching his back toward the sky. Scroggins looked. His face beamed. He waved his umbrella.

There overhead was a break in the gray clouds! The tiniest patch of blue showed. The clouds scudded and raced. The blue grew and grew. Scroggins closed his umbrella and stuck it under his arm. Fib hopped about breathlessly. Florrie, pompous pigeon, winged up. She stared at the widening blue in the sky with both eyes, a most amazing thing for her to do because usually one eye winks and one stares. It was just as well Scroggins and Fib were watching the sky for if they had seen Florrie's two-eye stare they would have been so astounded they wouldn't have thought of anything else.

The blue now was a great ragged hole in the sky and, as the three friends watched, it became intense blue. The gray edges of cloud all around it turned to a luminous white. Scroggins watched so closely he dropped his umbrella.

And then, suddenly, and with a quiet radiance which took one's breath away, the sun appeared!

Scroggins started to run toward home. Florrie followed. Fib tugged at the forgotten umbrella, shouted and chirped to call Scroggins back and get it, but the illustrious squirrel meant business and was going one way only. Fib flew to him.

"Your umbrella, your umbrella," shouted Fib in Scroggins ear. Scroggins waved at the sun.

"This is important," he said. When he reached home, Mrs. Scroggins was on the piazza enjoying the sunshine.

"Where's your umbrella?" she said to her husband.

Scroggins felt in his pockets. "Dear, dear," he said, "I must have left it back there." He didn't go after it right away, but enjoyed the sun with his Mrs. S., and then they went off together to retrieve the umbrella.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
"Look! Look!" Said Fib.

Worth Knowing

E PLURIBUS UNUM
1782
BENJ. FRANKLIN THOUGHT THE EAGLE TOO COMMON AS A NATIONAL EMBLEM FOR THE U.S. AND PROPOSED THE TURKEY AS A TYPICALLY AMERICAN BIRD.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Guess-O-Jig No. 16

Published: March 29
Answer: George Bernard Shaw

Winners:
Mrs. M. L. Deutsch, New York City.
H. R. Stuart, Melrose, Mass.
Miss F. P. Dunlap, Port Washington, N. Y.
Mrs. E. F. Humphrey, Gloucester, Mass.
R. H. Sircom, Melrose, Mass.
Mrs. I. B. Erskine, Malden, Mass.
Mrs. E. J. Watres, Scranton, Penna.
M. Waldron, New York City.
Bill Bayless, Scranton, Penna.
Mrs. Z. Esmeil, Gary, Ind.
M. Bennett, Bradford, R. I.
Miss K. Brower, Swarthmore, Penna.
Miss M. Walther, Buffalo.
Mrs. F. M. Erskine, Bangor, Maine.
Miss A. Babson, Chicago.
H. Herrmann, Chicago.
M. Ronning, Minneapolis.
Mrs. E. N. Hossman, Kansas City, Mo.
L. W. Goben, Columbus, Ohio.
Miss R. E. Brown, Vicksburg, Miss.
Mrs. E. G. Annis, Providence.
Miss E. Parsons, Providence.
J. Van Camp Jr., Bloomer, Wis.
Mrs. L. M. Peeke, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. S. Adams, Kansas City, Mo.
J. R. Aikenhead, New York City.
B. T. Search, Billings, Mont.
M. H. Dewell, West Haven, Conn.
A. Z. Wiesse, Pittsfield, Mass.
C. R. Manville, Waterbury, Conn.
Mrs. E. Balmforth, Greystone, R. I.
Mrs. M. L. Creighton, Los Angeles
G. Cahill, Columbus, Ohio.
Mrs. H. M. Knapp, Oneonta, N. Y.
Mrs. D. M. Peterson, Portland, Ore.
E. W. Richardson, Quincy, Mass.
Mrs. E. L. Cowles, Los Angeles.
Mrs. J. W. Watson, Victoria, B. C.
Miss N. Peterson, Portland, Ore.
W. P. Chittick, Toronto, Ont.
H. H. Forbush, Dorchester, Mass.
E. H. Zoeller, Chicago.
The Richt Family, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.
S. M. Mowry, Sarles, No. Dak.
Mrs. P. Hart, Aberdeen, S. Dak.
Mrs. C. Ferguson, Missoula, Mont.
W. M. Montz, Grand Forks, N. Dak.
B. M. Wilson, New York City.
Miss L. E. Caughey, Seattle.
Miss D. Jensen, Chicago.
Mrs. A. S. Miller, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. B. M. Scott, Beverly Hills, Calif.
E. M. McDougall, Olympia, Wash.
Mrs. A. G. Appell, Bronxville, N. Y.

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

IF THE outlook is bad, try the uplook.—ANON.

In Lighter Vein

Looking Back

Reaching his one hundredth birthday, recently, Dr. Alexander Guenlot, a French physician, made public a pessimistic letter his father wrote to a friend, deploring what a terrible year 1832 was for anyone to begin a life.

"This madness of speed is wearing out men," the father wrote. "Only yesterday, I saw a post chaise tearing along. It makes one giddy. The horses were galloping at more than five leagues an hour. And everyone wants his carriage. The streets of Paris are so congested you must wait a long time if you wish to cross them.

"Madness of the century, my dear friend, for which men will pay in the brevity of their days. My son, like his contemporaries, will not live to be old."—*Labor.*

Ashington Collieries Magazine

Book Canvasser: "What do you think of Shelley? Don't you think he employs too many metaphors?"

Bilks: "Yes. I think he ought to give British workmen a chance."

Her Alibi

Little Betty, returning from school one afternoon, said: "Johnny Wilson's examination papers were so good that teacher keeps them on her desk to show visitors."

Asked about her own, she had to confess that they weren't good.

"But why aren't yours as good as Johnny's?" her mother asked. "You have the same opportunities."

"I know, mother," said Betty, "but Johnny Wilson comes from a very bright family."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Hm-m?

The President seems candidly to enjoy power, responsibility, the perils inherent in grave and quick decisions, and the glamour of his office. The other evening someone, impulsively invited to dinner at the White House by Mrs. Roosevelt and still tingling with the pleasant thrill, said to the President:

"I never thought I should be dining here."

"You have nothing on me," said Mr. Roosevelt, and laughed his hearty laugh.—*New York Times.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Arbutus (several inquiries)—In the latest edition of Webster's New International Dictionary, two pronunciations are given for this word: *ar'-bu-tus* and *ar-bu'-tus*. A note states: "The first is the correct Latin accentuation, but the second is now preferred by many for sense 2." (Sense 2: "Short for trailing arbutus, a well-known ericaceous plant, etc.") It is the rather indefinite "now preferred by many" which has been upsetting the poise of public speakers who religiously adhere to Webster's first choice.

The matter has been referred to the publishers, and their reply—which should rejoice every New Englander—follows:

We are very glad to give you our opinion, and the usage of the dictionary, in regard to the pronunciation of "arbutus."

This word is used in two ways: First, written with a capital initial, "Arbutus," it is the Latin name of a genus of shrubs of Europe and North America, and is properly pronounced as Latin, *ar'-bu-tus* (*u* as in *arm*, first *u* as in unite, second as in circus); second, it is the common name for the trailing arbutus, written with a small initial, "arbutus," and as thus used it is commonly and properly pronounced as English, *ar-bu'tus* (*u* as in *arm*, first *u* as in use, second as in circus).

This should settle the matter. It, of course, takes precedence over anything which may have been given out by this department.

Guess-O-Jig (No. 20)

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The object of the game is to fit the pieces together and identify the subject. (You may find it convenient to paste the puzzle on thin cardboard before cutting the pieces.) After identifying the subject, send the name of the person, place, or thing to the Feature Editor. The names of all readers sending correct answers will be published four weeks from today. Be sure to give the number: "Guess-O-Jig No. 20."

Come Play

Come Along

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HELLO, children, today we are to go to La Crosse, Wisconsin, to visit Mae Michaeline and her friends. This is our first visit to Wisconsin, so I am sure that we will enjoy it, and our game today is so appropriate. It is called "Come Along." Isn't that a good game to take with us? It should make every girl and boy want to "Come Along," too, and that would make us all very happy, wouldn't it?

It is quite windy today, but we do not care, because our playship is never disturbed by winds or rain, and that's a nice kind of a playship to have, because we can always make our plans, knowing that they will not be disturbed.

LaCrosse already! Dear me, our trips aren't nearly long enough. We'll have to try some longer ones over the ocean.

Our flag is a faithful friend always guiding us so easily and quickly to the homes of our friends. We can be grateful indeed for such a faithful helper.

How do you do, May. We are glad to see you and your friends Mary Helen, Marjorie, Janice, Shirley, Joan, June and Ruth Mae. This is such a nice big smiling group to welcome us. How lovely to have so many playmates to meet us.

Our game today is "Come Along," and it does look as though everyone knew what we were to play and did "Come Along." We can play this game out-of-doors, but it is such a nice game to use with music that we will go inside today and play it there.

We play this game in circle formation, so let's all join hands and make our circle. All drop hands and step back to make your circle as big as possible. Now face around the circle (not toward the center) with your left hand stretched out at your side and toward the center of the circle.

June, you may be "It." You go into the circle and when the music begins, you start around inside and take someone's hand (everyone is holding out their left hand). Then together you walk around and the person you took grasps the hand of another player. Each time a new player joins on the end that person takes another person's hand, until there is quite a number in the line marching inside the circle.

But—and listen carefully to the "but." When the music stops (use a whistle or the leader may clap her hands when played out-of-doors) everyone must remember where her own place was in the circle and get back there quickly—because the first one back in her own place may be "it" the next time.

Let's begin to play. All right, June, the music has started. Look, June has taken Shirley's hand and they are marching around with hands joined. Now Shirley has taken Ruth Mae's. There are three of them now. No, there are four because Ruth Mae just took Mary Helen's hand when she passed her. Now the music has stopped! How they have to scamper and run, but Shirley was the first one back, so she is "It" this time.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A Musical Game for Mae's Party.

Hands out, everyone! There goes the music and Shirley is starting. She has Michaeline's hand and Mae has taken Marjorie's and now Marjorie has grasped Joan's and Joan grabbed Janice's hand just before the music stopped, and Janice was so near her own place that she got there first, so now she is "It."

This game is great fun with a large group. If it is played with only eight or ten, it is well to make the circle as large as possible, so that one has farther to run when getting back to one's place.

Thank you, Mae, for the lovely party, and for letting us meet your friends. We hope that they will "come along" with us every week.

Next Wednesday we go to Huldah M.'s in Derby, Colo. Huldah writes that at the school where she goes they especially like to play "Sardines" and "Schoolboys." Which one do you like best? Write and tell Auntie Vi.

VIOLA ARMSTRONG.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Church Contribution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Grand Rapids, Mich.

A MEMBER of a local church was filled with the desire to make a generous contribution to his church, but his financial circumstances seemed to make it impossible. It was nearing "spring house-cleaning" time and the idea came to him that perhaps he might contribute in some practical way, for the church was in need of considerable work, such as cleaning, painting, and varnishing.

Realizing that he was not alone in his desire to contribute generously, he approached several other men whose time was as free as his own. Among them was a decorator and painter, who immediately offered his services as both supervisor and laborer. As soon as the word was passed about, a number of men who were not employed regularly, expressed their desire to assist. Much of the material was contributed by members or regular attendants.

The women of the church, not to be outdone by the men, came to help with the cleaning, and washed the seats in the large auditorium and cleaned the accessible windows. After the first few days, they also assumed the responsibility of providing food for the workers, one woman serving as chairman for each day but receiving assistance from others in the provision, preparation and serving of the meal.

Besides the contribution of labor and materials, which would have amounted to between $200 and $300, there was a joyful sense of activity felt by all who had a part in the work. Truly the church member who had so longed to make a generous contribution had found a way.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Twice as many packages—
are carried home by purchasers from department stores as are delivered, according to a survey made by a large store in New York.

A horsefly collection—
comprising every known species, was recently acquired by the Boston Museum of Natural History.

Ulysses S. Grant—
had always been a Democrat until nominated and elected President by the Republicans.

Jefferson and Jackson—
were both twice elected President of the United States after having been defeated once for the office.

Three pounds—
in every five of the world's crude rubber are consumed in the United States.

A ton of alfalfa—
extracts from the soil about 50 pounds of lime.

The Hoover Dam—
will raise the water surface of the Colorado River 582 feet.

What They Say

Best Foundations

"There are certain strengthening states of mind, such as love, joy, peace, friendliness. These all build health."—*Dr. William Everett Roberts.*

The Real Danger

"The most dangerous unemployment is the unemployment of the mind.—*Ernest Hopkins.*

A Recipe

"There is one sure way to become a leader—make something people want."—*Henry Ford.*

Brevities

Punch: "How would Shakespeare be regarded if he were alive today?" asks a writer. Surely as our oldest inhabitant.

Boston Post: We are a peace-loving people, seldom paying pensions for more than three wars at a time.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

France and Economic Disarmament

FRANCE'S foreign commercial policy, as presented by M. Edouard Herriot at the Washington "Economic Disarmament Conference," bears a striking resemblance to the French thesis at Geneva: Progressive and mutual reduction of tariff barriers accompanied by maintenance of protection through development of efficacious control.

Like its disarmament policy, France's views on trade and tariffs have been considerably modified in recent months. A more extremely protectionist nation than France would be difficult to find on the eastern side of the Atlantic. To a network of import taxes almost as impregnable as its frontier fortifications there has been gradually added a system of quota restrictions as watertight as the Dutch dikes. The result was to make of France an isolated economic island.

Thus, when world prices sank rapidly below 1914 levels following the crash of 1929, prices in France subsided slowly, so that today, though wholesale prices are down, retail prices still remain far above those of neighboring countries. Although this had a beneficial effect for a while, it has now become a burden on the consumer in France.

Similarly, the international trade of France declined slowly. In 1931 it was still approximately at pre-war levels. Last year, however, French foreign trade slumped nearly one-third below 1931. Furthermore, exports in 1932 were much less than half those in the more or less normal year 1930, while the decline in imports over the same period was roughly 40 per cent.

Last year France had an unfavorable trade balance of 10,132,608,000 francs. This is not new and deserves special attention only because tourist expenditures, which in the past have almost always been more than sufficient to redress the balance, have fallen to a mere fraction of their former bulk.

These considerations—high living costs, severely restricted trade, a minimum of tourist traffic and a seriously unfavorable trade balance—have given rise to so much popular dissatisfaction that the present Government has announced its intention of modifying the excessive protectionism which is held to be at least partly responsible for these ills.

M. Georges Bonnet, Minister of Finance, is one of the principal exponents of a more liberal tariff policy. Recently he said: "Today, despite all the protectionist measures we have taken, our commerce and our industry have been hard hit, while exportation has become practically impossible. The remedy is to return to a larger and more comprehensive policy . . . to gradually loosen the bonds which are strangling international trade."

This is the stand France may be expected to take at the World Economic Conference. France will gladly negotiate reductions in its trade restrictions, its quota system, and even its tariff rates, in return for mutual concessions of a similar nature.

With regard to the silver question, although there are several members of the Daladier Cabinet who are known to favor a limited revalorization of silver, particularly in the Orient, general sentiment in France is opposed to it as constituting a veiled form of inflation.

Here French opinion is solidly united in demanding a return to the gold standard as a prerequisite to any substantial reductions in tariffs. How is it possible, France asks, to agree on certain reductions in import tariffs to the point where a minimum of necessary protection is afforded to national industries, when the efficacy of that tariff protection may be wiped out overnight by a further depreciation of the pound or dollar? There must be assurances of security against dumping, in the form of stabilized currencies everywhere, before reductions in tariff barriers can reasonably be requested. This is the control France asks.

A Truce in the Desert

A FEUD which has disturbed the peace of Arabia for more than a decade came to an end early in April when it was officially announced that King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia and the Emir Abdullah of Transjordan had exchanged messages of recognition.

The trouble began when the Emir Abdullah's father, Hussein, head of the Hashemite family, was king of the Hejaz and fell foul of Ibn Saud, then mere Emir of Nejd, over the possession of certain districts lying between their respective dominions. Gradually the ambitions of the two rulers became more and more irreconcilable.

In 1925 Ibn Saud seized the territory of his rival and proclaimed himself King of the Hejaz in Hussein's stead. This title he abandoned last year and his proper description today reads: His Majesty Abdul Aziz Ibn Abdur-Rahman al Faisal al Saud, King of Saudi Arabia.

Two of the sons of the exiled Hussein, Feisal and Abdullah, had already been granted principalities of their own under British auspices. Their father's defeat left them both with a strong feeling of antagonism for Ibn Saud, which they did not attempt to conceal. Though open warfare between the two dynasties was not possible, owing to the presence of the British, secret encouragement was given to bands of Bedouin tribesmen to indulge their favorite pastime of raiding across the border. It was not until Ibn Saud and Feisal had met on H. M. S. Lupin in the Persian Gulf in February, 1930, that peace could really be restored on the boundary between Iraq and Nejd.

On the Transjordan frontier, such raids have continued sporadically to the present day in spite of the efforts of the British Air Force. But now that Abdullah has followed his brother's example and come to terms with Ibn Saud, raiding on the major scale should henceforward be impossible there as well.

News of the concordat is all the more welcome because it was unexpected. Only last year Ibn Saud had to face a serious insurrection, the leader of which, Ibn Rifaada, who admittedly launched his first attack from the wrong side of the border, is alleged in Mecca to have drawn most of his money and material from the coffers of Emir Abdullah. The rebellion left an increased feeling of bitterness between the two rulers. Consequently it says much for their statesmanship that they have now buried the hatchet.

Self-Help for Iron and Steel

THERE are two points of special interest in connection with the recently approved scheme for the reorganization of the iron and steel trade in Great Britain. The first is the scheme's frank recognition, in a world where an airplane flying over the Himalayas affects the employment of garage hands in Derby, that a final solution for the problems of a national industry can be found only through international coöperation. The root trouble of the iron and steel industry is that of most other industries, an excess of production over consumption, a condition that necessitates international action for bringing the two sides of the equation into equilibrium.

The second point of interest in connection with the scheme is that the plans for reorganization are not being forced upon the industry from without, but are the industry's own proposals. In April, 1932, the Import Duties Advisory Committee agreed that the British iron and steel trade should be protected from certain forms of foreign competition, but also made its opinion clear that tariffs alone would not restore the industry's prosperity. The need for some form of reorganization was apparent.

The industry itself then established a national committee, which in turn formed regional committees in Scotland, South Wales, on the northeast coast, and in the midlands, in consequence of which a scheme has been brought forward, and has been officially approved. It proposes the establishment of a group of associations which will encourage the concentration of production in the more efficient plants, and be able to negotiate agreements with producers abroad.

This plan has the merit of not requiring any violent changes in the organization of the industry. The suggested groups will be formed by amalgamating the fifty or more associations into which the trade is now divided, and they will be finally coördinated by an Iron and Steel Corporation of Great Britain. The whole scheme is recognized to be only the first step to recovery; but it is often the first step that is the most difficult.

The Thomas Amendment

THE amendment to the farm bill proposed by Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma, and widely referred to as President Roosevelt's inflation program, is important, not for what it actually does, but for what it allows the President to do. It is permissive, not mandatory; and, if the Republican opposition does not appreciate this, there is every indication that Wall Street does. The distinction is extremely important.

President Roosevelt was faced with a situation which would have put at his door a measure of inflation that might have been highly disturbing to the United States' orderly progress out of the vale of depression. He could have countered it with a veto. But the temper of Congress is such that legislators would not have been fobbed off with a mere negative. They would have returned to the attack. And a measure anathema to the President would likely have been passed over his head.

The country had the same experience with earlier farm relief legislation. Most of it was bad. But presidential negatives did not rectify the condition and, in default of an alternative proposal, extremist legislation was driven onto the statute books. The country has since paid the price of those measures. But it should be emphasized at this time that it was the price of divisive leadership as much as of unwise legislation.

It is vital to the United States that the President should retain his leadership. He would lose it in a moment if he turned a stony countenance to congressional agitation for inflation. He knows, Congress knows, that standing still is equivalent to deflation. Deflation feeds upon itself. It is self-perpetuating. Do nothing, and the outcome is wholesale liquidation, tempered only by the cushions which the Government has put and purposes to put under it. Owners of farms would become tenants. Producers would have to yield their properties to their creditors. Industries would have to be reorganized by nonindustrial interests.

It is a contradiction in terms to imagine that the institutions of a free and independent people could survive such an unseen assault on both freedom and independence. This is the problem. Congress is the focus of it. But the White House, aloof from the storms and stresses of sectional troubles, is far better equipped by temper and responsibility to solve it.

It is easy to criticize the amendment by which the President hopes to assume this authority. People unwilling to do anything are always eager to underscore the difficulty of attaining results. The amendment does contain features which are hardly defensible from the standpoint of sound economics. Several features in it show that in part it is a political document. Necessarily so. If the President wished to gain the authority he desires, however, he had naturally to frame his request in such a way that the proponents of one particular remedy would not say him nay.

Granted that the permissive character of the measures does not warrant the vote of a legislator who does not believe in them. At the same time it will persuade the country at large that the President intends to pursue a sober and statesmanlike course. And in this connection several factors must be kept clearly in view. A condition, not a theory, is facing the country. The President wants to solve it. He can do so if he has the support of the country. Even leadership, as the President would be the first to acknowledge, is easy when faith has been yielded to it. The United States needs both today.

Cleaning Cleopatra's Needle

IT SEEMS highly improbable that Egypt's famous Queen had any very intimate acquaintance with so housewifely an object as a needle. The arduous occupation of gracefully reclining on silken cushions on golden-bannered royal barges was rather more to her liking than plain or even fancy sewing.

The only possible reason, therefore, for so naming the ancient obelisk that adorns the Thames Embankment, in London, evidently resides in the fact that it has a point at one end and once stood in Alexandria where Cleopatra held her court. It was there long before she saw it; indeed, it already possessed quite a respectable claim to antiquity, having been originally set up in Heliopolis by Pharaoh Thothmes III in 1442 B. C., only being transferred to Alexandria in 13 B. C. by Cæsar Augustus to adorn the Cæsareum there.

Incidentally, the eulogistic inscriptions of himself decorating all four sides of the monument indicate that as a press agent Pharaoh Thothmes was not too bad.

Now, the needle needs polishing, according to a correspondent of the London Observer. The "grime and filth" of cockney "civilization" have caked the fine pink granite of the single-stoned shaft so that none may read the lavish encomiums which the shrinking Thothmes bestowed upon his personal prowess. At least, the writer pleads, if the monument to the doughty old warrior had to be wrenched from its natural habitat in Egypt, Londoners might at least make the effort to keep it fairly clean.

It does seem that thirty-three centuries of service give Cleopatra's Needle a right to receive in the land of its expatriation the Order of the Bath.

A Chain Has Two Ends

BECAUSE people grow thrifty during thin years is no proof that they grow less gullible. In fact, evidence to the contrary is not lacking. The necessity of watching the small expenditures apparently induces a disposition to lend an eager ear to proposals which seem to promise a respite from the nickel-squeezing attitude. Thus, when a glib acquaintance offers to dispose of a fountain pen, say, worth $2, and a book of coupons worth thousands (may be), all for the ridiculously low price of $4, many a frugal spender, dreaming dreams of affluence, soberly strips four dollar bills from the carefully hoarded roll, and starts out to realize on his investment.

If he has been drawn into the usual endless chain sales scheme, his next step is to become a salesman and make not one but several pens-plus-coupons sales. The first three sales net him nothing; but for the fourth sale and all remaining sales he is supposed to receive a $2 commission. Likewise, the first three pens, hats, boxes of sox or soap sold by those to whom he has made sales return commissions—if and when. On the fourth stage, granted that all goes according to schedule, the new recruit to the chain-selling scheme should receive something more than $50 as his cumulative commissions on the sale of his fourth pen. Should the chain remain unbroken as far as the ninth link, a reward of some $15,000 would accrue to the primary salesman—if, when, maybe, and perhaps.

It sounds alluring, and many find it irresistible, only to discover that it is not so easy as they had supposed to sell a $2 article for $4, or, having sold it, to collect their commissions—and obviously there must be a saturation point which would make the scheme in the long run and in common parlance "all wet."

Postal inspectors and agents of the Department of Justice decided that the thrifty gullibles needed protection, and hence have been investigating the selling scheme. They find that the endless-chain method of merchandising has been adopted by some reputable firms, but that the field is overrun with racketeers and fly-by-nights who silently fade out of the picture when commission claims mount, leaving "salesmen" crying for their commissions. Investigators estimate that some 750,000 individuals have gone into the plan. But so far they have not pointed out that one broken link can destroy each endless chain so far as the individual's hopes are concerned.

Editorial Notes

The discovery that many notorious gangsters are being supplied with official permits to sell beer is disquieting some of the people who thought repeal would end the careers of these gun-toting bootleggers. In time their intelligence may be able to grasp the fact that it is liquor, not the prohibition of liquor, that breeds crime.

A western New York newspaper insists on calling him "the Louisiana Catfish," which savors of lese majesty. More appropriate might be the cuttlefish, which emits a flood of ink and vanishes in the obscurity thus created.

The Roosevelt inaugural celebration, it is said, netted $60,000 for charity. And faith and hope, as a result of the March 4 ceremony, seem to be faring even better.

The fact that Germany exported $11,150,000 worth of toys last year seems to indicate that toys involve something more than child's play.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Battle Over Inflation—A New International Force

THE attack of the Republican leaders in the Senate upon the so-called inflation bill was only to have been expected. Whether or not it is "good" politics, in the sense of being likely to advance the political fortunes of that party, is yet to be determined. It is at least consistent politics, for the Hoover Administration set its face firmly against anything that savored of inflation. Even "reflation" was a word uttered six months ago only timorously and in a whisper.

During the campaign the money question was little discussed. In this department I several times called attention to this fact, hazarding the opinion that only through some radical form of currency legislation could the depression be successfully combated. But both parties joined in a sort of conspiracy on the subject, and the result of the election, decisive as it was, cannot be taken as in any sense a mandate.

This is unfortunate, but it is an inevitable outcome of the modern practice of evading a direct issue on any mooted question in a presidential election. Nevertheless, innumerable incidents suggest that while the matter was not an issue in the campaign the people of the country as a whole are demanding some measure of inflation. The many devices of scrip, "wooden money," and barter adopted in various quarters suggest the need.

The comment of the press on the President's propositions has been almost uniformly favorable. What, to a veteran of earlier currency discussions, seems almost unbelievable, is that financiers of eminence, headed by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, have given their approval to the abandonment of the gold standard. That a proposition for the coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one should have won such favor in the Senate that a shift of six votes would have carried it, puts the capsheaf on this amazing reversal of public opinion.

It must be kept in mind that the proposition over which distinguished Senators are wrangling is not one for inflation. It is a measure authorizing the President to take inflationary measures if, and when, he thinks them necessary. And while it includes in its scope the inflation of the currency, it offers primarily authority to attain the end sought by the very different route of inflating credit. It is well known that the President prefers this device.

Unhappily, such essays as have been made in this direction have failed. Either the hesitation of individuals to borrow at the banks for commercial or industrial purposes, or the timidity of the banks about lending, or both reasons, have thus far made the enlargement of credits ineffective. Should this condition persist under the obviously improved conditions of confidence today, the pending legislation will authorize the President to have recourse to a very material inflation of the currency. With this authority in his hands he can not only deal with domestic conditions, but will be equipped to encourage international monetary agreements.

* * *

Sir Evelyn Wrench, long the editor of the Spectator, but whose most notable contribution to the welfare of the world was his successful establishment of the English-Speaking Union, writes me from London concerning his latest contribution to international solidarity. This one is the All People's Association, called APA for short, and pronounced "Ahpa." In certain sections of the United States the initials may have a certain sinister political association, since they are identical with those of the American Protective Association, a "Know-Nothing" organization which at one time exercised a good deal of power.

APA, however, under Sir Evelyn's vigorous direction, has grown notably during its three years of existence. It is a society, designed in time to become universal, composed of men and women with "no distinction of race, religion, class, creed or party." It issues a quarterly bulletin, which it expects to develop into a monthly magazine, printed in English, French and German. In time the society hopes to have a chain of international clubhouses and offices to which travelers can turn for personal aid in time of need—much as Dartmouth House, in London, functions for the convenience of American members of the English-Speaking Union.

Basically, the purpose is to advance international acquaintanceship. The founder's theory is that "personal contact between ever-increasing numbers of people in all countries is the only sure foundation on which to build world peace."

The organization today has enrolled thousands of members, representing thirty different nationalities, all in Europe or the British Isles. Sir Evelyn writes me, rather wistfully, inquiring whether there is no immediate possibility of its acceptance in the United States. It would seem reasonable to expect that here, if anywhere, an organization affording such advantages to world travelers should have a wide appeal.

At Vienna Fair

By R. H. MARKHAM

VIENNA

THE "Annual International Spring Fair" brought out the striking individuality of Austrian production. The Austrians like to make things and to make them in their own ways, and much of their art and crafts was disclosed in the fair, which is considered one of the most interesting in Europe.

The Vienna fairs are marked by the presence of a vast number of little things—of adaptations, decorations, novelties, and clever devices for sparing energy and saving time. Not that time is so important for an Austrian, since he prizes poise and leisure more, nor that he needs special devices to save his energy, for he manages to see to that without the help of new inventions; yet he enjoys making clever things. That brings its own reward.

He is happy when he sells his products, but that is rather secondary; what pleases him more is to have them appreciated. He would rather give one of his inventions free to a poor connoisseur, who was thrilled by it, than to sell it to a rich buyer. Most of all, he enjoys looking at his handiwork after it is finished, and saying, "Well, that's a good one."

And it is largely handiwork. That's the mark of the little things the Austrians make. They are "masters," and work with their hands more than with machines. They have more little shops than large factories. Almost every skillful master, if ambitious, may aspire to becoming a boss and proprietor—on a small scale. Each one is a designer.

He does not go in for mass production and he scorns standardization. He'd like to give each object he makes an individuality of its own. He is an artist at heart. Rather than help in turning out millions of automobiles or shoes, he'd prefer to make a few wagons, or sleds, or teapots, or gloves, or electric fixtures, or chairs of his own.

Two chief factors have contributed toward the formation of this indivdual taste in the Austrian artisans. First, Austria is a mountainous country split up into many different districts, each having special characteristics. To this day Austria, small as it is, is made up of several semi-independent states. Each area prizes its own character. There is no standard type. Village differs from village, valley from valley, and Vienna from the rest of the country. Every group likes its own kind of shoes, hats, clothes, wagons, chairs, jugs and vases. In addition, all like colors, adornments, tassels, frills, cornices and lace. So ingenious master workmen have a fine field in which to apply their flair for originality.

Besides this, Austria-Hungary was the most complex state in the world, containing a dozen different races with half a dozen differing types of civilization. There were half a dozen different sorts of aristocracies, with differing types of civilization, with differing castles, parks, coaches and drawing rooms, as well as many different social classes with differing boots, moccasins, socks, sashes, caps and feathers in their hats; so the workers strove to satisfy all these tastes and even inspire new ones.

Now times have changed. Austria is reduced to narrow dimensions and many of her markets are lost, but the initiative of the artisans remains, as well as their tireless ingenuity and their power of adaptation.

Sport has made great strides in the world and the Austrians have become world famous football players, so the Austrian artisans are specializing on football clothes and shoes. The Austrians are among the world's best skiers and skaters, so former wagon makers and iron workers are now producing skis, skates and sleds, and other winter sport articles, which they send throughout all Europe. Automobiles have replaced horses, so harness makers are now upholstering automobile bodies, which former wagon makers are building.

There are 168 different sorts of organized artisans in Austria, still engaged in making things with their hands in their own little shops. They are organized into a general union, are arranging common selling agencies, are served by a special bank, and enjoy many privileges from the state.

This way of turning raw material into shoes, dishes, cement, cutlery, tables and the other things humanity needs, has many advantages over the factory way. Artisans defy the enslaving tyranny of machines. They retain their joy in production, their independence and their tastes. They usually have more real leisure than factory employees, more individuality in their friendships, a closer connection with nature, a stronger sense of unity with the rest of society.

An artisan is in many ways an artist. And the artistic way of living is a good way.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Handling the National Debt

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It will be conceded that there should be a reversal of the debt-incurring policy so marked in the last double decade.

We frequently hear it said that there is as much money in the world with which to meet our obligations as there ever was. This is true, but there is not as much money in the world as we thought there was. To illustrate, a concern issued $1,000,000 of stocks or bonds, and in due time sold them for cash. Thereafter all concerned conducted themselves on the supposition that there were $2,000,000 of value where there had been but one. The value of the stocks and bonds depended upon the earning power of the enterprise, which in too many instances did not exist.

The loss of this fiat money, or the realization that it did not really exist, has engendered fear resulting in the curtailing of normal buying, thus affecting legitimate enterprises.

Our National Government has led off in incurring the present enormous indebtedness, until our national debt is upward of $20,000,000,000, on which we are paying interest at about 4 per cent. The amount we are now paying in interest, if applied to the principal, would retire the principal in twenty-five years, or in a much shorter time if compounded. The United States Government should take the lead in reducing our public interest burden. National banks may now deposit acceptable securities, the best of which are Liberty bonds, and which have issued against them United States bonds, which, in turn, are used as a basis for the issuance of currency.

Why should not the Federal Government exchange currency for outstanding Liberty bonds or other forms of federal security and retire the currency with money which would otherwise be paid as interest on the federal obligation, and hold the Liberty bonds as a basis for currency just as they are now holding it as a basis for the issuance of national bank currency.

Let currency be issued to pay off our domestic national debt and cut off the tremendous outpouring of interest. This should be spread over a period of years, feeding these funds into business and industry just as fast as the country can absorb them without undue inflation. This would give us controlled inflation, which could be readily made to respond to changing economic conditions.

In the event that revenues were available, or more currency could be absorbed without too greatly upsetting our financial structure, the obligations of states and other political subdivisions might well be taken over with the ultimate aim of having all interest paid by the public paid to the public.

The man who receives noninterest-bearing currency for his interest-bearing Liberty bonds or other form of federal indebtedness will seek a profitable outlet for his money and thus stimulate industry.

Provision should be made for the retirement of the excess currency out of the revenues which would otherwise be applied to interest. There should also be control exercised over new bond issues similar to that exercised during the World War, to prevent a recurrence of the present condition. The cause as well as the effect of inflation should be to decrease, not increase, our indebtedness.

If, as nation, we cannot make money do what we would have it do for the good of the people, we are its servants instead of its master and metal is superior to intelligence.

The proposed plan involves only a change in the form of national indebtedness from an interest-bearing security to a noninterest-bearing currency.

Salem, Ore. PERCY A. CUPPER.